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The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the imperious* FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1790. [NUMBER 28.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

ACTS and LAWS,

passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, at Castleton, October session, 1790.

An act directing the payment of thirty thousand dollars to the state of Newyork—and declaring what shall be the boundary line between the state of Vermont and the state of Newyork—and declaring certain grants, therein mentioned, extinguished.

Whereas Robert Yates, John Lansing, jun. Gulian Verplank, Simeon Dewit, Egbert Benson, and Melancton Smith, esquires, commissioners, appointed by an act of the legislature of the state of Newyork, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners with power to declare the consent of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction thereof, should be formed into a new state," passed the sixth day of March, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, did, by their certain act on the seventh day of October, instant, at Newyork, by virtue of the powers to them granted, for the purpose among other things, declare the consent of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that the state of Vermont be admitted into the union of the united states of America, and that immediately from such admission, all claims of jurisdiction of the state of Newyork, within the state of Vermont, should cease, and thence forth the perpetual boundary line between the state of Newyork and the state of Vermont, should be as follows, viz. beginning at the northwest corner of the state of Massachusetts, thence westward along the south boundary of Pownal to the southwest corner thereof, thence northerly along the western boundaries of the townships of Pownal, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Rupert, Pawlet, Wells, & Poultney, as the said townships are now held or possessed, to the river commonly called Poultney river, thence down the same through the middle of the deepest channel thereof to Eastbay, thence through the middle of the deepest channel of Eastbay and the waters thereof, to where the same communicates with lake Champlain, thence through the middle of the deepest channel of lake Champlain to the eastward of the islands called the Fourbrothers, and the westward of the islands called Grandisle, and Longisle, or Twoheroes, and to the westward of the isle la Mott, to the fortyfifth degree of north latitude; and the said commissioners, by virtue of powers to them granted, did declare the will of the legislature of the state of Newyork, that if the legislature of the state of Vermont, should, on or before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninetytwo, declare that on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfour, the said state of Vermont would pay to the state of Newyork the sum of thirty thousand dollars, that immediately from such declaration by the legislature of the state of Vermont, all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont, under grants from the government of the late colony of Newyork, or from the state of Newyork, (except such as is therein excepted) should cease—wherefore—

IT *is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont*, That the state of Vermont, shall on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfour, pay the state of Newyork thirty thousand dollars. And the treasurer of this state for and in behalf of this state, and for the purposes mentioned in the act of the commissioners aforesaid, shall pay to the state of Newyork, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, on or before the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfour.

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said line described in the said act of the said commissioners, shall henceforth be the perpetual boundary line between the state of Vermont and the state of Newyork, and all grants, charters or patents of land lying within the state of Vermont, made by or under the government of the late colony of Newyork, except such grants, charters or patents, as were made in confirmation of grants, charters or patents, made by or under the government of the late province or colony of Newhampshire, are hereby declared null and void, and incapable of being given in evidence in any court of law within this state.

State of Vermont, secretary's office, November 4, 1790.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 28, 1790.

Attest, ROSWELL HOPKINS, *sec.*

Miscellany.

The following beautiful address to the citizens of the united states of America, was written by the honorable David Ramsay, *esq. of Southcarolina, and is copied from the second volume of his history of the american revolution. It contains much genuine information, and a fund of wholesome advice to every american—and is wrote in a style so very engaging, that we conceive it will be acceptable to our readers, to whom we beg leave to present it without further apology.*

CITIZENS of the united states! you have a well balanced constitution, established by general consent, which is an improvement on all republican forms of government heretofore established. It possesses the good qualities of monarchy, but without its vices; the wisdom and stability of an aristocracy, but without the insolence of hereditary masters; the freedom and independence of a popular assembly acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people, but without the capacity of doing those mischiefs which result from uncontroled power in one assembly: the end and object of it is public good. If you are not happy, it will be your own fault. No knave or fool can plead an hereditary right to sport with your property or your liberties. Your laws and your lawgivers must all proceed from yourselves. You have the experience of nearly six thousand years, to point out the rocks on which former republics have been dashed to pieces. Learn wisdom from their misfortunes. Cultivate justice, both public and private. No government will or can endure, which does not protect the rights of its subjects. Unless such efficient regulations are adopted, as will secure property as well as liberty, one revolution will follow another. Anarchy, monarchy or despotism, will be the consequence. By just laws, and the faithful execution of them, public and private credit will be restored, and the restoration of credit will be a mine of wealth to this young country. It will make a fund for agriculture, commerce and manufactures, which will soon enable the united states to claim an exalted rank among the nations of the earth. Such are the resources of your country, and so trifling are your debts, compared with your resources, that proper systems, wisely planned, and faithfully executed, will soon fill your extensive territory with inhabitants, and give you command of such ample capitals, as will enable you to run the career of national greatness, with advantages equal to the oldest kingdoms of Europe. What they have been slowly growing to, in the course of near two thousand years, you may hope to equal within one century. If you continue under one government built on the solid foundation of public justice, and public virtue, there is no point of national greatness to which you may not aspire with a well founded hope of speedily attaining it. Cherish and support a reverence for government, and cultivate union between the east and the south, the atlantic and the Missisippi. Let the greatest good of the greatest number be the polar star of your public and private deliberations. Shun wars; they beget debt, add to the common vices of mankind, and produce others which are almost peculiar to themselves. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are your proper business. Seek not to enlarge your territory by conquest. It is already sufficiently extensive. You have ample scope for the employment of your most active minds, in promoting your own domestic happiness. Maintain your own rights, and let all others remain in quiet possession of theirs. Avoid discord, faction, luxury, and the other vices which have been the bane of commonwealths. Cherish and reward the philosophers, the statesmen, and the patriots, who devote their talents and time, at the expense of their private interests, to the toils of enlightening and directing their fellow citizens, and thereby rescue citizens and rulers of republics, from the common and too often merited charge of ingratitude. Practise industry, frugality, temperance, moderation, and the whole lovely train of republican virtues. Banish from your borders the liquid fire of the Westindies, which, while it entails poverty and disease, prevents industry, and foments private quarrels. Venerate the plough, the hoe, and all the implements of agriculture. Honor the men who with their own hands maintain their families, and raise up children who are inured to toil, and capable of defending their country. Reckon the necessity of labor not among the curses, but the blessings, of life. Your towns will probably ere long be ingulphed in luxury and effeminacy. If your liberties and future prospects depended on them, your career of liberty would probably be short; but a great majority of your country must, and will, be yeomanry, who have no other dependence than on almighty God for his usual blessing on their daily labor. From the great excess of the number of such independent farmers in these states, over and above all other classes of inhabitants, the long continuance of your liberties may be reasonably presumed.

Let the hapless african sleep undisturbed on his native shore, and give over wishing for the extermination of the ancient proprie-

tons of this land. Universal justice is universal interest. The most enlarged happiness of one people, by no means requires the degradation or destruction of another. It would be more glorious to civilize one tribe of savages, than to exterminate or expel a score. There is territory enough for them and for you. Instead of invading their rights, promote their happiness, and give them no reason to curse the folly of their fathers, who suffered yours to sit down on a soil which the common parent of us both previously assigned to them: but above all, be particularly careful that your own descendants do not degenerate into savages. Diffuse the means of education, and particularly of religious instruction, through your remotest settlements: to this end, strengthen and support the hands of public teachers, and especially worthy clergymen. Let your voluntary contributions confute the dishonorable position, that religion cannot be supported but by compulsory establishments. Remember that there can be no political happiness without liberty; that there can be no liberty without morality; and that there can be no morality without religion.

It is now your turn to figure on the face of the earth, and the annals of the world. You possess a country which in less than a century will probably contain fifty millions of inhabitants. You have with a great expense of blood and treasure, rescued yourselves and your posterity from the dominion of Europe. Perfect the good work you have begun, by forming such arrangements and institutions as bid fair for insuring to the present and future generations, the blessings for which you have successfully contended.

May the almighty ruler of the universe, who has raised you to independence, and given you a place among the nations of the earth, make the american revolution an æra in the history of the world, remarkable for the progressive increase of human happiness.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, *Sept.* 2. A Correspondent returning from Paris through a part of Normandy, found in a poor village a priest in great distress and despondence. Becoming a little intimate with him through generosity, he confessed that the occasion of his melancholy was the loss of his private trade; for he administered to the women of the district, chalk, which he took from a neighboring hill, but which he pretended to have been dug out of the grotto of the blessed virgin, at Bethlehem, in Palestine. In this grot it is said she hid herself with her divine babe, from the fury of Herod. Some drops of milk fell from her breast as she was suckling the holy infant, and all the earth of the grotto and surrounding hill became instantly a brilliant white, and assumed a wonderful virtue in occasioning female fruitfulness, and increasing the flow of milk in the breast.

UNFORTUNATE FEMALE.

A few days ago, a beautiful young girl, about 20 years of age, attempted to hang herself in her own apartment, in Drury lane, but was cut down by a young woman who happened to enter her room door, which was left upon the latch, just as she tied herself up to the tester of the bed. The next day she threw herself into the Thames near Chelsea bridge, but was providentially saved from being drowned by a young man who was going to bathe. He immediately jumped into the river, and brought her safe to shore. She appeared to be a girl of good education, and gave the following account of her life to the young man who had saved it: she was the daughter of an honest farmer in Yorkshire, whose affection for her had induced him to give her an education beyond his sphere of life. She was placed at a boarding school in an adjacent county, and to that situation she dated the origin of her ruin. After her mind had been contaminated by the conversation of some of her school fellows, she was privately addressed by a young gentleman in the neighborhood, whose conversation made too deep an impression upon her heart. She suffered herself to be deluded and conveyed to London, where she cohabited with him for six weeks; at the expiration of which he left her a prey to want, ignominy and despair. Often had she been forced, while distressed in mind, and racked with various complaints, incident to a life of prostitution, to affect gaity, and to pretend to felicities which she neither experienced nor could possibly feign. The reflection of being condemned to irretrievable infamy, and the miseries attendant upon her situation, had rendered her life insupportable, and made her seek an asylum in the grave.

Sept. 3. There has been an engagement between the turks and russians, in the black sea, of which we have just received the following particulars:

On the eigteenth of July, viceadmiral Uschakow sailed with the russian fleet under his command from Sebastopool, in search of the enemy, who had appeared on the coast of the Crimea. The russian fleet consisted of ten ships of the line, six frigates, thirteen light vessels, and two fire ships. On the 19th, the fleet entered the gulph of Jenicale, and at ten o'clock in the morning discovered the turkish fleet bearing down on the russian squadron. It consisted of eighteen ships of the line, a number of frigates, bomb ketches, xebecs, brigantines, saiques, and kirlangetsch, amounting to thirtysix sail, besides many small armed vessels.

The russians formed in line of battle—the turks endeavored to break their van. The action began at noon. The russian van defended itself vigorously, and put the turks into great disorder. The captain pacha returned frequently to the attack, each time reinforced by fresh ships of the line, and vessels mounted with heavy artillery.

The russian frigates received orders to form themselves into a *corps de reserve*, and the ships of the line to keep as close together as possible, while the vice admiral approached the enemy with the line of battle, for the purpose of attacking with the small artilery, charged with case shot. Hereupon the turks tacked, which gave the russian admiral's ship, and some others, an opportunity of very successfully pouring in their broadsides.

A turkish ship of the line was dismasted, and lost its rudder; another was also disabled. The sails of the turkish admiral's ship were so much cut and torn, that it was ungovernable. Many turkish vessels lost their flags—that of the viceadmiral was taken out of the water by a russian shallop.

The captain pacha attempted once more to succour the disabled vessels, but the fire of the russians killed many of his men, and forced him to desist.

The turkish admiral's ship was twice on fire, but it was extinguished: a kirlangetsch sunk with all its crew. The turks fired with case shot upon the russian shallops, who were endeavoring to save them.

The russian viceadmiral again formed his line, and the turks endeavored to avoid his fire by going large The russians pursued, but could not come up with them. Night coming on prevented a reengagement.

It is unknown whether the turks went to Sinope, or towards the coast of Romelia. At daybreak the following day, the russians saw no enemy, and the fleet anchored in the bay of Theodosia.

The combat lasted from noon till five o'clock at night. The russians had 28 killed, and 64 wounded. The loss of the turks not yet known.

The above particulars are communicated in a letter from the Ukraine, dated rhe 3rd of August, where the intelligence was received that day by a special messenger, who passed through there, going from the Crimea to Petersburgh, with an account of the action.

The terms of peace lately signed at Reichenbach, between the turks and austrians, have been so badly received at Vienna, that a violent insurrection has been the consequence. The people consider the peace to have been made only with a view of enslaving them, and the austrians are now as eager as the hungarians for liberty.——Several regiments have refused to march to Brabant.

Sept. 11. The letters received yesterday from persons of the best information and authority in Paris, give us the strongest reason to believe that a civil insurrection is at no great distance. The executive government has lost its energy—the legislative power is ineffectual, from the party disputes that prevail among the members of it—and the rabble seem only to watch a favorable moment, to attempt the lives of several of the most distinguished public characters.

Some letters indeed were received yesterday, dated after the dispatch of the mail, which assert that a riot had begun, and that the national guards had been repulsed, but we have not learnt the particulars of the affair, in such a manner as to be able to report them correctly. But the fermentation was general.

The cry of the mob is, "*cut off the heads of the ministers in general.*" It is expected that they will all resign.

The public mind is much divided on the grand plan of paying off the debt with paper money. This floating stock amounts to 2 milliards, or 30 millions sterling.

It is extremely probable that monsieur Necker is no longer minister of finances in France. In their deranged state, it will be an arduous task to reduce them to order. We doubt not there will be many candidates for the office, but to find one of experience and abilities fit to succeed monsieur Neckar, is, perhaps, beyond the anticipating wisdom of the national assembly.

A revolution in France seems to be an event almost inevitable. The minds of the people are again in a state of fermentation, and ripe for any desperate enterprise. That things will revert into the old channel is impossible; that they should remain as they are, is impossible. Let us hope that from these convulsions a form of government may arise, mild, firm, effective, and permanent.

Sept. 12. Civil WAR in FRANCE.

Authentic particulars of the dreadful affair at Nancy, from monsieur Bouille's letter to the national assembly, dated, Nancy, September 1, 1790.

"Since my entrance into this city, I have not had a minute to spare, to send a regular account of my conduct and of the present state of things here. On the 31st, I assembled the troops destined to quell the rebellion of the three regiments at Nancy. I read to them the order of the national assembly; and from their manner I saw that I might depend on their disposition and order to execute the decree.

"At ten o'clock, on the road from Pont a Mussen to Nancy, I was met by a deputation from the municipality and the garrison at Nancy. My answer was positive, that the garrison must quit the city, and monsieurs Denone and Malseigne must be set at liberty. I continued my march, and at two o'clock in the afternoon I arrived within a league & a half of the city.

"Here I was again met by deputies, to whom I repeated the condition, and added besides, that they must deliver to me four of the most culpable of each regiment, whom I shall send to the national assembly. A delay of one hour was desired—I granted it. At four o'clock I approached the city—I made my troops halt at thirty yards from the walls.

"A deputation from the municipality, and from the king's regiment, informed me that the soldiers were departing according to my orders. I ran to my advanced guard, to prevent an action. While the soldiers were going out of the other gates, one only was guarded by the soldiers from each of the three regiments. I marched to the gate with my van guard—I summoned the gate to be surrendered—I was answered by the discharge of cannon & musketry. The national guard returned the fire, burst down the gate, and it was no longer possible to stop my men—they killed all that encountered them.

"When arrived at the great square, I formed my troops in order of battle. They fired on us from the windows. I immediately advanced through different streets, to the arsenal, and the quarters of the regiments. Here a furious combat commenced—which lasted three hours. I had not more than 2400 regulars, and 6 or 700 national guards; and we were attacked by ten thousand—for the insurgents were joined by the lower part of the inhabitants.

"At seven o'clock, the Swiss regiment of Chateauxvieux, being partly cut to pieces, and a part of them taken prisoners, the regiment of Mastredecamp being fled out of the city, the king's regiment sent to me that they would surrender. I ordered them to march out of the city to their destined quarters, and then I repaired to the townhouse.

"Today order is entirely reestablished, and the citizens are satisfied. We have lost a great many men—I cannot at present exactly specify the number of the dead, but I believe they amount to at least three hundred.

"Monsienr Malseigne has rejoined the searabineers, who have returned to their duty, and have delivered up twenty of the ringleaders of the insurrection."

United Columbia.

Virginia.

PITTSBURGH, *November* 6.

Extract of a letter from Andrew Ellicot, esq. to his friend in this town, dated Presque isle, Oct. 11, 1790.

"Yesterday completed the survey of the territory annexed to the state of Pennsylvania, after much difficulty and hardship. The land contained in this survey is generally good, and, from its peculiar situation, an important object to the state. The indians did not appear to be well disposed towards the execution of our business, but after a treaty, and receiving some small presents, accompanied with rum and tobacco, permitted us to go on.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 22. A gentleman who arrived in town on Friday from Alexandria, informs, that a vessel had arrived there from Dunkirk, and brought accounts to the first of October, which state, that a full accommodation of all differences had taken place between England and Spain.

The celerity with which the typographical art is capable of spreading knowledge, is truly surprising.—In one day a man strikes the figure of a letter on steel, strikes it on copper, and prepares the mould for a typefounder. The next day the founder casts and finishes 2000. These committed to the press on the third day are multiplied one thousand times, 2000 x 1000=2,000,000.

New-hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, *October* 30. By letters from London, of September 19, received in this town, we are informed, that the britith fleet had arrived into port—but the impressing of seamen still continued, and every warlike preparation was going on with unabated activity, at that time.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, December 6.

☞ *THOSE gentlemen who hold ſubſcription papers for the* Vermont Courier, *are earneſtly ſolicited to convey them immediately to Anthony Haſwell, at Bennington, to enable him to come to a determination with reſpect to the publication of ſaid paper.*

☞ THE proſpect of a ſpeedy acceſſion of Vermont to an union with the confederated ſtates, has, by advice of friends, occaſioned the printer hereof to poſtpone his intended publication of an octavo edition of the laws of Vermont, until after the next ſeſſion of the legiſlature.——The conſtitution of the united ſtates, and the laws of the union, in caſe we are admitted into it, will become the law of the land, equally with the ſtatutes of our legiſlature; this will originate the neceſſity of their being annexed, by way of appendix, to the propoſed volume; which meaſure will therefore be adopted. What the additional coſt of the volume will be, cannot at preſent be aſcertained, as the bulk of the laws of the two ſeſſions of congreſs is not at preſent known to the propoſed publiſher; but will be determined as ſoon as he receives a copy of them, (which he has ſent for to New-york) and communicated to the public.

Thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to receive the ſtatutes of Vermont, without the appendix, will pleaſe to return their names as ſoon after ſuch notice as conveniently may be, to the printer, that he may determine what number it will be neceſſary to bind up without the propoſed appendix.

A gentleman from Connecticut informs, that on Saturday night the 20th of November, a cheſt belonging to the ſtage then at captain Frederick Bull's, in Hartford, was broken open and robbed of caſh to the amount of fifty pounds lawful money. The ſame night a valuable horſe was ſtolen out of captain Bull's ſtable, which the next day was taken up in Suffield; but no diſcovery of the thief has been made.

The ſame gentleman informs, that he lately attended a ball, at Windham, in Connecticut, which was graced with the preſence of about thirty young ladies, each of whom was dreſſed in a handſome muſlin gown, wrought by their own hands. A patriotic example worthy the imitation of every lady among us, who wiſhes well to her country, as, on the advancement of the manufactures of America, depends her trueſt intereſt.

This day is the period to which the congreſs of the united ſtates ſtands adjourned, to meet in the city of Philadelphia—may the bleſſings of Heaven await their deliberations—and may an ardent deſire for the welfare and happineſs of America pervade the breaſts of our political fathers—and virtue and juſtice ſhed their benign influence on all their determinations.

An abſtract of the proceedings of that auguſt body will be regularly publiſhed in the Vermont gazette.

An Albany paper of the 29th ult. informs, that upwards of 50 ſail of veſſels, which were on their way to that city with winter goods, and other merchandize, are detained by reaſon of the obſtruction in the river, which greatly affects the maritime intereſts.

Married, on Thurſday evening, the 25th ult. mr. William Walker, to miſs Hannah Abbot. At Windham, in Connecticut, colonel David Fay, of this town, to miſs Polly Stanniford.

Two pair of ſecond hand
Potaſh KETTLES for ſale;

GOOD butter, ſalts, pot or pearlaſhes, or wheat, received in payment.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE.

Mancheſter, Nov 30, 1790. 28tf

FOR SALE,
At public auction, or private ſale,
A RIGHT of LAND,
in the townſhip of Philadelphia,
Being lot no. 10 in the firſt diviſion, and lot no. 17 in the ſecond diviſion.

ATTENDANCE will be given by the proprietor, at the houſe of the honorable Samuel Williams, eſquire, innholder in Rutland, on the third Tueſday, Wedneſday and Thurſday of March next, if not previouſly ſold at private ſale.—An indiſputable title will be given.—The purchaſer can have one year's credit, or more, as the parties may agree, for the whole of the purchaſe money, on good ſecurity.

JAMES AIKIN.

December, 1790. 28

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 24.

The FEAST of
ST. JOHN the EVANGELIST,
Will be celebrated at
The LODGEROOM in WILLIAMSTOWN,
On MONDAY the 27th of *December* next.
A proceſſion will move from brother NOBLE's to the MEETINGHOUSE,
Where an ADDRESS will be delivered,
BY A BROTHER.

Atteſt. REMEMBRANCE SHELDON, *Secretary*.
Williamſtown, *November* 24, 1790. 27-3w.

THE proprietors of Sheffield, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of thirtyfour ſhillings, granted by ſaid proprietors on the eleventh day of June laſt, to defray the expenſes of allotting ſaid townſhip into two diviſions to each proprietors, and other incidental charges, as previouſly notified, are hereby informed, that ſuch a proportion of their land will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouſe of landlord William Child, in Thetford, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, on the 31ſt day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, as will pay ſaid tax and coſts, unleſs prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the ſum of thirtyfour ſhillings due from each.

Noah Smith,	Eliſha Lee,	
William Hooker,	Peter Vandyke,	
Iſaac Stratton,	Henry Vandyke,	
John Tracy,	Elijah Burr,	
Joſeph Williams,	Plat Townſend,	
Jedediah Hyde,	Iſaac Townſend,	
Thaddeus Munſon,	William Townſend,	
David Welch,	Francis Townſend,	
Stephen Goodger,	James Barlow,	
Joſiah Burr,	Aaron Barlow,	
Ezra Ives,	Joel Barlow,	
Lazarus Ives,	Stephen Kingſbury,	
Thomas Catting,	Peter Noble,	
Zachariah Goodrich,	Thomas Chipman, and Amos Callender,	1 right.
Stephen Whiting,		
David Callendar,		
Solomon Lee,	Miles Beach, and James Morrice,	1 right.
Thomas L. Witbeck,		
Abijah Warren,		
John Sibbey,		

STEPHEN CAMP, collector.
Bennington, Nov. 26, 1790. 28B

THE delinquent proprietors and landowners of the townſhip of Cambridge, in the county of Chittenden, and ſtate of Vermont, are hereby informed, that ſo much of their reſpective rights or ſhares of land will be ſold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouſe in ſaid Cambridge, on the firſt day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the ſum of fifty pounds five ſhillings and five pence, and all legal coſt, unleſs prevented by previous payment; it being for running town lines, making roads and building bridges, as formerly advertiſed.

SILAS BILLINGS, collector.
Cambridge, October 25, 1790. 6†8

DANIEL BEEMAN,
Poſtrider from BENNINGTON *to* DORSET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers that the ſeveral places provided to ſtore grain in the preſent year, are as follows, viz. At *Shaftſbury*, DANIEL CLARK, merchant:—at *Arlington*, eſquire CANFIELD:—at *Sunderland*, RICHARD SEAMAN, merchant:—at *Mancheſter*, mr. WILLIAM MYNDERSE, merchant:—at *Dorſet*, ASA FARWELL, innkeeper, *&c.* It is expected that thoſe gentlemen who have taken, and ſtill continue to take, papers, will be ſo kind as to depoſit their pay at ſome of the abovementioned ſtores, before the 8th day of *March* next, in WHEAT, RYE, or CORN, according to the ſubſcriber's advertiſement in *March* laſt, viz. wheat at 4s. per buſhel, or corn and rye equivalent;—at which time the year will commence, and thoſe who do not comply, and pay the grain by the 8th of *March*, it will be expected, mean to pay CASH in lieu thereof.

Bennington, Oct. 11. *t.f.*

ALMANACKS.

This day is publiſhed, and now ſelling, wholeſale and retail, at ANTHONY HASWELL's office,
The univerſal CALENDAR:
And northamerican ALMANACK,
For the year of our Lord, 1791.
Calculated for the meridian of Vermont, lat. 42° 20' N. long. 72° 50' W.
By SAMUEL STEARNS, profeſſor of the mathematics, natural philoſophy, and phyſic.

☞ Great allowance made to thoſe who buy by the quantity.—This almanack is printed on a good type.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A FAITHFUL ſteady man, to perform the duties of a POST from BENNINGTON to WINDSOR. Apply to A. HASWELL.
Bennington, *November* 26, 1790.

NATHAN FELLOWS,
Poſtrider from *Dorſet* to *Benſon*, *Rutland*, *Tinmouth*, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers, that he wiſhes them to ſtore the wheat to pay for their papers with the following gentlemen, viz. at *Reupert*, with landlord Curtis or landlord Farwell; at *Pawlet*, with Darius Chipman, eſq. or capt. Benoni Smith; at *Wells*, with landlord Lothrop or landlord Clark; at *Poultney*, with Thomas Aſhley, eſq. or with the poſtrider; at *Fairhaven*, with mr. Boyle, merchant; at *Benſon*, with capt. Dixſon or capt. Holmſtead; at *Caſtleton*, with landlord Remington, or landlord Moulton; at *Rutland*, with Amaſa Howe, or Samuel Williams, eſq. at *Clarendon*, with mr. Whitfield Foſter, or the hon. judge Moſeley; at *Tinmouth*, with mr. Solomon Bingham or lieutenant Crumpton; at *Middletown*, with landlord Fillemore.

Said Fellows returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom, and doubts not but that their punctuality in payment, will enable him to fulfil his contract with the printer.

Poultney, *November* 20, 1790.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber by more than one ſixteent part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Orwel, in the county of Rutland, and ſtate of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid town; this is therefore to give notice that a meeting will be held at the houſe of David Leonard, innholder in ſaid town, on the firſt Monday of January next, at ten o'clock in the morning of ſaid day, for the following purpoſes, viz. Firſt, to chooſe a moderetor to govern ſaid meeting. Second, to chooſe a proprietors clerk. Third, to chooſe a ſurveyor. Fourth, to chooſe a treaſurer, if thought neceſſary. Fifth, to ſee if the proprietors will agree to lot out the town plot, and the undivided lands in ſaid town. Sixth, to chooſe a committee for that purpoſe; and whereas the plan and records left by their late ſurveyor, and clerk, deceaſed, are found to be defective: Seventh, to chooſe a committee to examine the records and plan, and to reviſe and correct the ſame, ſo as may be for the future ſafety and well being of the ſaid propriety, and town, if it ſhall be their opinion that ſuch alterations can be made in the ſaid records and plan. EBENEZER WILSON, juſtice peace.

Orwel, Oct. 9th, 1790. 26B

Wanted immediately, by ANTHONY HASWELL,
A likely BOY, fourteen or fifteen years of age,
As an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS.

WHEREAS I have received from the ſecretary of the governor and council of the ſtate, an execution directing me to collect of the proprietors of the townſhip of Marſhfield, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, the ſum of 23l. 3. 3d. theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, that ſo much of their reſpective ſhares will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of colonel Thomas Johnſon, innholder in Newbury, in ſaid county of Orange, on the fourteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay their proportion of the aforeſaid ſum, with the legal coſt, unleſs prevented by previous payment.

Alſo—at the ſame time and place, will be ſold at public vendue, for the general ſurvey tax, the townſhips of Orange, Harris's gore, and Billymead

JOHN G. BAYLEY, collector.
Newbury, Nov. 16, 1790. 27W

THE proprietors of Brownington, in the county of Orange, and ſtate of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of two pounds nineteen ſhillings and four pence on each proprietor's right in ſaid townſhip, granted by ſaid proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at the Vermont arms, in Bennington, on the 30th day of July laſt, for the purpoſe of allotting the firſt and ſecond diviſions in ſaid townſhip, and other incidental charges, are hereby notified, that ſo much of each delinquent proprietor's right, as will pay ſaid tax, will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of landlord William Child, in Thetford, in ſaid county of Orange, on the 31ſt day of January next, at twelve o'clock, unleſs prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the ſum of two pounds nineteen ſhillings and four pence due on each, except otherwiſe marked:

Frederick Boſworth,	Lovice Smith, 36/3
Gideon Wright,	Barnard Silby, 36/3
Joſhua Morſe,	Ira Silby, 36/3
Oliver Phelps, 23/1	Sam. Chamberlin, 36/3
Mary Phelps, 23/1	John Boſworth, 18/1
Daniel Penfield, 23/1	Dan'l Brown, eſq. 36/3
Roſwel Brown,	Nathan Spellman, 30/3
Lot Fuller,	Phin. Kingſbury, 36/3
Uriah Seymour,	Paul Spooner, 36/3
Nathaniel Smith,	Thomas Lawton, 36/3
Nathaniel Smith, jun.	Benjamin Robinſon,
William Smith,	Samuel Robinſon, 36/3
Joſeph Ely,	Nathaniel Lawrance,
John Strong, eſq.	Aſhbel Hathaway.
Daniel Brown, jun. 36/3	

DAVID ROBINSON, collector.
Bennington, Nov. 22, 1790. 28

Parnassian Chronicle.

For the GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

I have transcribed the following lines from a late publication, and wish you to admit them to a place in your parnassian chronicle, and gratify the feelings of a peaceful, honest and happy BACHELOR.

The BACHELOR's COMFORT.

COMMON METRE.

BLEST is the man who shuns the place
Where ladies love to meet;
Who fears to tread their dang'rous ways,
And hates the tatler's seat.

II.

But in the sweets of single life,
Has plac'd his whole delight;
By day ne'er sighs to have a wife
To plague his mind at night.

III.

He, like an oak, of stoutest kind,
In some rich pasture set,
Safe from the storm and noisy wind,
Lives like a prince in state.

IV.

Gay as a picture—and as fair,
His countenance shall shine;
While scenes on ev'ry side appear,
So clever, and so fine.

V.

Not so the man that's got a wife—
He lives—poor soul! forlorn:
He's driv'n thro' tempest, din and strife,
Like chaff before the storm.

VI.

Husbands must never dare to stand,
And spat it face to face,
When wives, with broomstick pois'd in hand,
Would teach the clowns their place.

VII.

Their eyes behold the path they tread,
They school their husbands well;
But bachelors, with none to dread,
May keep it up pell-mell.

DEXTER and POMEROY,

Apothecaries and druggists, at no. 49, Market-street, Albany;

Have just imported from London, in the ship Goliah, a large and general assortment of genuine

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

Among which are the following PATENT medicines,

JAMES's fever powder,	Balsam of honey,
Lockyer's, Hooper's and Anderson's pills,	Bateman's drops,
Turlington's balsam of life,	Godfrey's cordial,
	British oil,
	Harlem oil,
	Essence peppermint.

LIKEWISE.

Mace,	White sugar candy,
Cinnamon,	Brown do.
Cloves,	Saltpetre,
Nutmegs,	Rosin,
Court plaister,	Brimstone,
Tooth brushes,	Flour of sulphur,

ALSO,

Spanish arnatto,	Oil of vitriol,
Allum,	Red sanders,
Copperas,	Prussian blue,
Madder,	Verdigrise,

The above medicines will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser made as easy as possible.

Practitioners and others may depend on having their orders carefully executed.

☞ Pot and pearl ashes, shipping fur, bees wax, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment.

Albany, Nov. 1790. 26tfw

State of Vermont—Orange county ss.

WHEREAS the treasurer of the state of Vermont has issued his warrant to me, commanding me to collect of the proprietors of each of the following townships, the respective sums annexed to each, viz.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Random,	20	6	3	Wenlock,	20	6	3
Barton,	20	6	3	Sheffield,	20	6	3
Ferdinand,	20	6	3	Glover,	20	6	3
Maidstone,	23	3	8	Brownington,	20	6	3
Navy,	20	6	3	Lewis,	23	3	8
Caldersburgh,	20	6	3	Brunswick,	23	3	8
Whitlow's grant,	21	15	11	Lunenburgh,	23	3	8
				Guildhall,	23	3	8
Minshead,	23	3	8				

I shall therefore proceed to sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of colonel Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on the fifteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock forenoon, so much of each proprietor's right in each of said townships, as will pay the sums annexed to the several townships, unless the proprietors of each township, before that time, pay to their respective proportions.

JOSIAH BAYLEY, collector.

Newbury, Nov. 15, 1790. 27

WILLIAM and GARDNER HALL

Have just received a large and general assortment of dry and westindia

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will dispose of, at a very low advance, for CASH or country PRODUCE;

Among which are the following articles, viz.

DArkblue, scarlet, bottlegreen, drab, dark & lightbrown, superfine, second and third cloths,	Linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Plain & twilled coatings,	Bandanna, romal, and silk ditto,
Half thick baise and english flannels,	Modes and persians,
Callimancoes,	India and english taffaties,
Moreens,	Red, green, blue, white and black sarsnets,
Shalloons,	Corduroy,
Rattinets,	Olive and black velvet,
Durants,	Striped brown camblets,
Tammies,	Purple wilbores,
Sattinets,	Mens silk & worsted hose,
Lastings and florentine,	A variety of elegant ribbons,
Olive & bottlegreen cotton denims,	Irish linens,
A beautiful assortment of light and dark chintzes and callicoes,	White thread,
An assortment of striped cotton vest patterns,	Russia sheeting,
Cambrick,	White & green silk shag,
Plain lawns,	Rose blankets and rugs,
Beautiful needlewrought lawn aprons and handkerchiefs,	Black and white lace and edgings, of different qualities,
Muslin handkerchiefs,	Sewing silk and twist,
Elegant chints and purple shawls,	Shoe binding,
	Scarlet gimp,
	Ditto quality,
	Men's & boys' castor and felt hats,
	Diaper webb.

HARD WARE.

A general assortment of hard ware,	Crockery ware,
An elegant assortment of imperial, double gilt, and metal buttons,	Glasses,
Beautiful plated metal shoe and knee buckles,	Brass & paper ink stands,
Knives and forks,	Looking glasses,
Pen knives and cutteaux,	Large and small cotton cards,
Razors,	Snuff boxes,
Shears and scissors,	Slates,
Bridle bits,	Pins and needles,
Saddle trimmings,	Skeleton and cap wire,
Window glass,	Gun powder,
	Shot,
	Sole and upper leather,
	Calf skins.

GROCERY.

Snuff,	Coffee,
Pepper,	Rice, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.
Allspice,	
Ginger,	
Bohea tea,	

STATIONARY.

Bibles,	Primers,
Testaments,	Writing paper,
Spelling books,	

ALSO,

A constant supply of LIQUORS, of all kinds;

For which beef, pork, wheat, butter, raw hides, and almost all kinds of country produce, will be received in exchange.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to the said William and Gardner Hall, either by note or book account, of more than six months standing, are once more requested to make immediate payment.

Pownal, Nov. 22, 1790. 27tf

STRAYED or stolen from the house of the subscriber, in the northeast part of Bennington, the 21st of November inst. three COWS and a CALF, of the following description, viz. One of them a dark red colour, more than middling size, in good order, stag horns, the tops of which sawn off, about six years old. One of them a dark brown colour, five years old last spring, bug horns crooked together at the ends, the tops bored through with a gimblet, and one hole if not both, broken out, a crop and a slip upon the right ear. The other was likewise a deep brown cow, with bughorns, the points turned somewhat remarkably backwards, about twelve years old. The calf is a heifer, about nine months old, deep red, with a white star in her forehead. Whoever will return said creatures to the subscriber, or give information where they may be found, shall receive twenty shillings reward, if strayed, and if stolen and the thief secured, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all necessary charges paid, by

REUBEN COLE.

Bennington, *November* 26, 1790. 7—c

BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, INDIGO, SNUFF, and cake SOAP, given for RAGS at this office.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE,

Have for sale, at their stores in Manchester and Pawlet, an universal assortment of dry

GOODS.

Also—a large and constant supply of the best LIQUORS and GROCERIES;

Such as,

WESTINDIA and new rum,	Ginger,
Geneva,	Allspice,
Cogniac and cherry brandy,	Indigo,
Madeira & Teneriffe wines,	Allum,
Loaf & brown sugars,	Copperas,
Green & Bohea teas,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Snuff by the bladder or less quantity,
Chocolate,	Pigtail and cut tobacco,
Mustard,	Gun powder & shot,
10, 8 and 4d nails,	Bar iron and shear-moulds,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glass,	Crawley steel,
Pepper,	Rock and packing salt.

Which they will sell for READY PAY ONLY—but on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Pork, wheat, pot and pearlash, salts, ashes, mustardseed, beeswax, butter, beeves and hogs bladders, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment, and the highest prices allowed.

Cash paid for final settlement certificates, if application is made soon.

To prevent unnecessary applications for CREDIT, in future, they inform their customers, that they find it impossible to carry on their business and give credit.

They earnestly request all those who are now in their debt, to make immediate payment, which will save cost and trouble; as all accounts and notes, due and unsettled on the first day of October next, will, without distinction, or farther notice, be put into an attorney's hands to collect.

☞ Those persons who, through former indulgence, may be led to treat this notice with neglect, are desired NOT TO DECEIVE themselves.

Manchester, August 20, 1790. 14 tf

THE proprietors of Johnson, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of ten dollars per right, laid by the proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at the statehouse in Bennington, on the seventh day of February 1788, to defrey the expence which has arisen in surveying said town, carrying on lawsuits, and other incidental charges, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights as will pay said tax, and legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Silas Hatheway, esq. in St. Albans, on the ninth day of March next, at nine o'clock A. M. unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of three pounds due from each unless otherwise marked,

Mehetable Bishop		William Johnson,	
Ephraim Hummerston,		Albert Smith,	
Daniel Wilmott,		Mark Leavensworth,	
Daniel Bassett,		Jonathan Ingersol,	
William Chase,		James Hillhouse,	
John Strong,		Eunice Smith,	
Charles Burrall,		Timothy Edwards,	
Noah Smith,		Samuel Bishop	40s.
Charles Chauncey,		Thomas Wilmott,	do.
Daniel Smith,		Abraham Bishop,	do.
Israel Smith,		Amos Perkins,	do.
Abigail Chauncey,		Elias Shipman,	od.
Chloe Smith,		Pierpont Edwards,	48s.
Josiah Meggs,		Frances Edwards,	48s.
Charles B. Smith,		Isaac Beers,	30s.
Eliza Goodrich,		Elias Beers,	26s.
Ebenezer Fitch,		Jeremiah Atwater,	30s.
Harry Smith,		John Pierpont,	47s.
Hon. W. Samuel Johnson,			

JOSHUA HATHAWAY, Collector.

Bennington, *Nov.* 22, 1790. 6t8

THE subscriber RUEL SHERMAN, of Wardsborough, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, not being well pleased with respect to living with his wife, CHLOE SHERMAN, and being likewise apprehensive that she may run him in debt, hereby forbids all persons whomsoever trusting her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

RUEL SHERMAN.

Wardsborough, *November* 16, 1790.

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN——*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1790. [NUMBER 29.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the court house, BENNINGTON.

Miscellany.

For the GAZETTE.

MR. HASWELL,

Please to insert in your gazette, the following

THOUGHTS OF A YOUTH ON THE CONSTITUTION OF AMERICA.

THE words which introduce the constitution are these, *We, the people of the united states, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the united states of America.* Our first parent having fell from innocence, the passions soon destroyed the firmness of human reason, gave too great strength and violence to the heart, and gave birth to avarice, envy, hatred, and other emotions, utterly inconsistent with his own peace, and the design of heaven: the object of government is to prevent the evil effects of this degeneracy, by selecting those who retain most of the divine quality of wisdom, and by the union of virtuous citizens to enforce their laws and decrees; but since the first and most perfect of the human race was open to the seduction of vice, it is not prudent to leave even the ablest and best men without a fixed constitution and rule for their proceedings. Hence follows the propriety and good sense of this people in forming one.

With respect to a BILL OF RIGHTS, which some fancy ought to have begun it, I cannot help observing, that every man of sense, spirit, and understanding, carries in his own bosom a bill of rights—and that none but slaves and cowards need to be reminded that all are equal and free; and all the other affirmations in bills of rights, are not less congenial to the soul of a true whig. A bill of rights is like a steeple on a meeting house, calculated more for show than firmness—more to flatter the vanity than secure the freedom of the people. Let me ask, did MAGNA CHARTA prevent that haughty prince Harry the 8th, or the infamous house of Stuart, from trampling on english liberty? It is manliness and virtue, knowledge and spirit alone, that preserve national and private security and independence; when these are lost, you may pile bills of rights till they reach the very heavens, but foreign invasion and internal feuds will convince you of the inefficacy of them.

The objects mentioned in the clause above are union, justice, peace within and without, common welfare, and immortal liberty; and we are well in naming union first: union is the bond of all things, and especially of society. The trojan war, in which so many powerful states and nations were opposed to a single city, continued ten years for want of union. The united states, with superior advantages for glory and happiness of any country on earth, were brought to the verge of ruin by being disunited. If one man, by consistent conduct, can make himself happy and immortal: what may not three millions of people effect by the power of the same principles of union? We may soon alarm the tyrants of the Indies with our naval thunder, and restore liberty and bliss to the afflicted nations of the east. Liberty may be diffused round the earth with the rapidity of electric fire.

I am in hopes, by our union and vigor, the happy time is nigh,

"*When peace shall spread her reign from shore to shore,*
"*When wars shall cease, and slavery be no more.*"

The next object is to establish justice. The indispensable need of justice, by fixed laws, made by persons subject to them, is plain: this guards our lives and limbs from revenge and malice—our goods and money from avarice—and our liberty from the oppressor, by threatening just and exact punishment to all that infringe them. By just laws the virtuous are encouraged, and the wicked terrified—the poor, the weak and defenceless sleep in safety, and without apprehension. Industry never fails to receive its reward by the strong power of society. Innumerable are the gifts and blessings we obtain by just laws, in public and private regards—and very many of the misfortunes we feel, in consequence of original sin, are remedied by means of these. Are we inclined to injure others or ourselves—the laws kindly forbid us, and assure us of chastisement. Are we by human infirmity unable rightly to build a church, repair a highway or remove an inconvenience—the laws, like a father, command us all to unite our strength, and we accomplish it with ease. They prescribe the manner of arming ourselves, and protecting the community. They preserve public honor by levying taxes, to pay our just debts. In fine, when made with discretion, they insure peace at home and abroad, they promote the common good, and perpetuate liberty.—If circumstances allow me, I intend to demonstrate the fitness and adequate nature of the several parts of the constitution to produce these glorious effects.

CHATHAM.

SENTIMENTAL FRAGMENT.

****** I HAVE lost my lamb—exclaimed the farmer, as he sat weeping on the stone.

——And was it all thou hadst?

Alas! answered he—my flocks whiten the distant hills—but I shall no more lead them to the uplands in the winter, nor drive them to the vale in summer. They will see their master no more.—Another's voice must call them to their pastures, and other hands must make their fold in the evening—for I have lost my lamb, and my strength fails me.

Gentle stranger, if I breathe my last in your presence—suffer not my flesh to feed the raven—but let the turf cover me——and may heaven, in its mercy, shield the heart of my poor devoted child from knowing that her misfortune and disgrace has broken the heart of her father.

—It is, then, a daughter thou hast lost—it is a darling child whom thou seekest—alas!

—Alas! indeed! said the farmer—the flower of the valley was not so fair—nor the honey suckle so sweet—not the dove more innocent than Phillis—nor, continued he, elevating his voice, the wolf more savage than the monster who bore her away from me. But he is rich—these plains call him master—and I have nought but curses to help me. My son died as he was fighting for his country—or the spoiler of innocence should have felt the vigor of his arm. He should have revenged a sister's wrongs: but I am weak, and can only call on heaven to revenge. To its eternal justice I resign my cause; and if these should be my last words—and they were indeed, for his venerable form sunk down on the stone—and I called the villagers to bear the corpse to the cottage.——

EXTRACTS.

AS the ladies in general are more affected by the prevalence of immorality than the men, it often surprises me, that they do not endeavour to look those vices out of countenance among our sex, which are so fatal to their own tranquility.

LOUIS XIVth was styled the *great*—with how much justice will appear from the following extract of a letter, written to him by the excellent Fenelon.

"Your people, whom you ought to love as your children, and who have hitherto felt so strong an affection for you, are dying of hunger. The cultivation of the country is almost wholly abandoned; the towns and villages are depopulated; every species of trade is decayed, and no longer supports those who work in it; commerce is annihilated.—You have consequently destroyed one half the real internal strength of your kingdom, to gain and maintain little conquests abroad. Instead of draining money from the impoverished people, it was necessary to give them alms and food. The whole kingdom of France is become a great hospital, desolate and without provisions. The magistrates are degraded, and the nobility, against whom judgments have been obtained, live only by protections. You are importuned by crouds who demand and who murmur. It is you, yourself, sire, who have created all these embarrassments; for the whole kingdom being ruined, you have every thing in your own hands, and none can live but by your benefactions. Such, sire, is this great kingdom, such is its prosperity, under a king who is every day painted as the delight of his people, and who would be so in reality, if the counsels of sychophants had not poisoned him."

Rome, once mistress of the world, owed her origin to a band of ruffians, whom she herself would have gibbetted in almost any subsequent period of her existence. What were the first founders of the british empire but a motley collection of abandoned wretches! And are not the justly famed americans their lineal descendants? The philosopher, when he contemplates human nature as liable to degerate to a level with the brute, may, by turning the picture again, behold it emerging from its debasement, and, rising on the grades of refinement, claim alliance with the angels of light.

By virtue and industry the united states hold their claim to greatness: laden with our own prudence, the american flag is the olive branch of peace in every section of the globe.

That our citizens should be brought up in habits of virtue and industry is as essential to the prosperity of our country, as it is to families or individuals: every man has some part to act on the busy stage of life, and if any one neglects the lot assigned him, society is injured by the omission, or it must be remedied by the encreased exertions of others.

Foreign Affairs.

Austrian Netherlands.

BRUSSELS, *Sept. 3.* THE general de Stenfold set off from Ardoy the day before yesterday, at seven o'clock in the evening, for Audenarde, and remained all the night before the battery which the austrians had taken from us by surprise the same day.

As soon as it was day break, he ordered the Westflanders regiment to attack the camp and intrenchments, which the austrians had at Coutis, which they did with the utmost ardor, and destroyed all their works. The regiment of Antwerp, under the command of col. Tinne, marched from Hoy, the same night, to surround this port. The austrians on being driven from thence, retreated into four other camps, which our people took, and burnt every thing. Out of 200 of the enemy's Hussars who endeavored to cover their retreat, 50 were killed on the spot, besides a great number wounded. We have taken from them three pieces of cannon, one pair of colours, about a dozen of their Hussar horses, and a number of prisoners; in short their right wing is entirely defeated, and the enemy are retired towards Gewes and Assle, without having made any attempts to recover the posts we had taken from them.

After having chased the austrians for two leagues and an half, the general finding the number of his troops considerably diminished, by the posts he was obliged to occupy as he went along, and the austrian army being, on the contrary, much strengthened by the addition of the troops from the posts they had abandoned, he gave over the pursuit, and thought it most advisable to withdraw his troops to their camp, as they had been under arms two days and two nights.

The loss of the enemy is not yet known, and further particulars of this affair are expected.

Major general Kochler's report, of the second of this month, confirms the account of the austrians having lost 500 men, with the baron de Blechem, major Murry, two captains and five subalterns.

As soon as baron de Blechem's corpse arrived at Namur, it was carried to the governor's house, and from thence to the Peres Recollets convent where it was buried that night.

The above is the account published by order of congress, but other letters received here from the army speak very differently, and assert that we have lost a great many men, as well as cannon.

It is certain that major Blechem is killed. His body was shamefully mangled, and dragged about the streets, after cutting off his ears, according to the custom of the Turks. The number of armed peasants are said to amount to 30,000. They paraded yesterday at Louvain, before the celebrated Vander Noot. Flanders has not furnished any; Brabant has raised the greatest number, they have their priests at their head. The voluteers in this city to the number of 150 are to set out to-morrow, to escort Vandernoot to the army.

England.

LONDON, *Sept.* 27.

Montegobay, July 10.

The miraculous escape of capt. Colin Campbell, of Glasgow.

Monday last about two o'clock in the afternoon a shallop belonging to the ship Ulysses, capt. C. Campbell, of Glasgow, now at Marthabrea, loaded with 15 hogsheads of sugar from Orangebay, in Hanover, in a sudden squall of wind off Roundhill, shiped a sea, which filled the shallop, and almost immediately sunk her. Capt. Campbell, three seamen, and a boy, were on board. The boy, as he was never seen afterwards, is supposed to have perished in the vortex of the vessel. Of the other four, only capt. Campbell, and one of the seamen, are survivors. After the loss of the shallop, capt. Campbell was so fortunate as to catch an oar, and the surviving sailor a gangcask, which he held by the bunghole, and being near capt. Campbell, at his request assisted him in pulling off his coat and stockings. Their unfortunate companions were destitute of every assistance, and their exertions for the preservation of their lives unhappily proved ineffectual. The seaman that is saved, finding the gangcask rather drifting him out to sea than favor his reaching the land, forsook the cask, and gained the shore at Tryale, by swimming about two hours after dark, and arrived here the next day in a boat from Flintriver, believing that he was the only person saved, as he lost sight of his unfortunate fellow sufferers after three o'clock. About 8 o'clock on Monday night capt. Campbell, who has already been mentioned as possessed of an oar, felt his feet touch something which proved to be a shark, which made an attempt to seize him, and struck him with the snout in the breast. This new terror, instead of disheartening capt. Campbell, animated him with fresh vigor and power; and until 5 o'clock in the morning, when he was taken by some negroes in a canoe, who heard his cries before day break, he was defending himself against the shark. The method he took to oppose the shark was sometimes by pressing him with his hands and the whole weight of his body with the oar upon the shark, which made him shear off: at other times getting to the extremity of the oar, and striking at him; and by these and other stratagems that the moment suggested, he wonderfully preserved himself from being destroyed by the voracious animal. The shark was about eleven feet long. Capt. Campbell arrived here yesterday morning in his way to Marthabrea, and we are happy to say in good health, considering the uncommon fatigue of body and mind he must have undergone for fifteen hours, the time he was in the water.

United Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

YORK, *Nov.* 10. THE following melancholy accident happened in this borough: about two of the clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 3rd instant, as mr. George Attick, of Windsor township, in this county, was returning from town with his waggon, in which was a woman and two of his children, the horses, by some means, got scared and ran off; mr. Attick, in order to have a better command of the reins, jumped off the horse on which he drove, and endeavoured to turn them against the palings of the presbyterian burying ground, but having failed in his design, he had the misfortune to be caught between the waggon wheel and corner post of the palings, by which he received so severe a crush as fractured his jaw and breast bone, which put an almost instant period to his existence. He was an honest, industrious man, and has left a wife and four children to bewail his loss. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and brought in their verdict—*mischance.*

From Wright's ferry, we learn, that about four o'clock the same afternoon, as a boat was coming from the east side, a most tremendous storm arose when she was about half way over, by means of which she was soon filled with water and sunk; there were six passengers and the boatmen in her, besides a small light waggon, and three horses, viz. a clergyman, the owner of the waggon, with his wife and three children; when the storm came on, the woman and children took shelter in the waggon, but it continued to blow with such violence, that the waggon was torn out of the boat, and the body having by chance got loose from the carriage, and being pretty tight, floated some distance, till its progress was stopped by a rock; the husband viewing the melancholy situation of his wife and children, resolved to relieve or perish with them, and quitting the boat, swam to the waggon, cut open the cover with his knife, and with difficulty kept their heads above water till they were relieved by a boat from the west side; by this time the ferry boat had entirely disappeared; the clergyman, just as he found the boat sinking, mounted his horse, one of the boatmen mounted on one of the waggon horses, and by that means preserved themselves till they were relieved by a boat; the other boatman, of the name of Tim. Sullivan, depending on his skill in swimming, got upon an oar, but it is thought that he is drowned, as he has not since been heard of; the boat was found in the falls, and one of the waggon horses that had been given up for lost, was found next day some distance below the falls, with all his geers on, and does not appear to have received the smallest injury.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 20. *Extracts from a late english newspaper.* "The french exult in having been the first nation who made their king confess himself a *citizen.* With all due deference to the french, we manage those things as well in England. In the last reign there was a good deal of dispute between the parish of Saintmartin and the board of green cloth, about the payment of poor rates for the houses in Scotland yard. The board would not pay because they belonged to the king! "And if they do belong to the king, is not the king a parishioner?" was the reply; "*but if the thing is at all doubtful, we will put it beyond dispute*;" and they accordingly elected his majesty to the office of churchwarden. The king served the office by deputy, and was thankful they had not made him a constable.

"They might have made him *overseer of the poor*, which every king is or ought to be, in right of his office; but in that case, by the old constitution of Saintmartin, he might have had the flogging of vagrants to perform with his own hands; for there is, on the books of the parish, a curious item of expense: "To furnishing the overseer of the poor with one cloke, maske, and cappe, to whippe the beggars out of the parish."

Connecticut.

DANBURY, *Nov.* 9. A few days ago a son of mr. William Dobbs, of this town, about six years old, in attempting to cut a piece of leather with a shoe knife, accidentally thrust the knife into his belly, by which means a large quantity of his caul came out. It was two hours before a surgeon could be obtained, who immediately replaced the part that was alive, taking away a piece about two inches and an half square. The wound was then dressed, and we have the pleasure to add, that the lad is in a fair way of recovery.

NEWHAVEN, *November* 10. Wednesday evening last, we had a severe storm of wind, thunder and lightning. At Guilford, a stack of hay belonging to col. Fowler was set on fire by the lightning, and consumed. A large sloop from the Westindies, deeply laden with salt, riding at anchor near Sachem's Head, was by the violence of the wind, driven on the rocks and her stern beaten in and sunk She has since been got up but her cargo lost. We do not learn the master's name. but are informed she was bound to the north-river, where she is owned.

The preceding day five persons, viz. Joel Tharp, Joseph Gorham, Samuel Whiting, Daniel Malone, and a son of said Tharp, went in a scow to the beach, about two miles down the harbour, for the purpose of collecting seaweed, and after loading the scow with that article, at the coming in of the tide, intending to return; but the wind increasing, and being apprehensive of the approaching storm, they threw out the seaweed, hoping thereby to be able to keep the scow clear, but by the violence of the wind, she filled with the spray of the sea, by the time she floated. In this deplorable situation, they were driven from the beach, at about 7 o'clock, and in about an hour the scow grounded within a few rods of Westhaven shore, about a mile from the beach. Mr. Tharp and his son, it is supposed, were drowned at the same time, the son being in the arms of his father. Mr. Whiting met the same fate, about the time the scow grounded. Mr. Gorham, with the greatest difficulty, reached the shore, and by his exertions, was the mean of saving the life of Malone. The bodies of the three unfortunate persons were found the next day. The above Samuel Whiting was the youngest son of the late John Whiting, esq.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 17.

HADLOCK, *the inhuman murderer, executed.*

On Thursday afternoon, the 28th ult. this foe to civil society was executed at Pownalborough, pursuant to his sentence. Three clergymen attended the miserable convict, to whom divine service, at the goal door, was performed, amidst a great concourse of people:—The rev. mr. M'Clean, preached a suitable discourse to this unhappy man, on the mournful occasion. After the service was over, the poor wretch was returned to his condemned hole, where dinner was sent him by the goal keeper's wife, who shed the tear of humanity on the occasion. About one o'clock his irons were knocked off, and he was soon after led to execution, amidst a numerous croud of spectators.—He appeared composed and amazingly steady and firm, though serious, and fully impressed with his critical situation:—when he had mounted the scaffold, he addressed the croud and told his fellow citizens, that he never had any *malice a-fore-thought*, premeditated determination to kill any one, save in his own defence, when he found he was attempted to be retaken, or when, in the late war, he went into battle—at those times he acknowledged he has determined to do the best for his own preservation, though without any premeditated resolution to destroy any particular person.—He exhorted all present to read GOD's *word*, and often meditate thereon, and not neglect it as he had done, not even looking into his Bible, from week to week, or month to month; that he could truly say, his whole life had been a continued vexation of spirit; that he had never known true pleasure; that all his thoughts were continually engrossed upon getting money, and nothing else, which he now found to be absolutely vanity. Being called upon by the sheriff, to declare the truth relative to his late escape from goal, and whether any one and whom assisted, and particularly whether mr. *Goodwin*, the goaler, as some suspected, had been any concerned in aiding or assisting him in that escape: and mr. *Goodwin*, calling upon him to declare the truth in this particular; he solemnly declared, as a dying man, soon to appear in the presence of his GOD, that no one gave him any aid or assistance in that affair, but his young son, who happened to be in goal with him the night of his escape. The stage being knocked from under him he fell through the noose, was soon tied up again, without discovering any signs of unmanly fear, and was launched into eternity.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *December* 13.

A gentleman from Connecticut, informs, that the thief, mentioned in our last, who broke open the stage chest at captain Frederick Bull's, in Hartford, was lately apprehended at Worcester, and is now a candidate for Newgate: which horrid subterraneous dungeon, we hear, has lately been put into repair for the reception of such pests to society.

In a late paper we mentioned, that a negro man was executed at Newhaven, on the 20th of October last, for committing a rape on the body of a young girl of respectable family in that city. His name was Joseph Mountain; by his own account, born in the house of Samuel Mifflin, esq in Philadelphia, father to the present governor of Pennsylvania. He had followed highway robbery in England, France, Spain and Holland, and committed several burglaries in America. The history of his life lays open scenes of wickedness seldom paralleled in any book extant, and with such appearance of truth, as scarcely to admit a doubt. The amount of his own robberies was above £.6000 sterling; yet so artfully performed as to escape public punishment, except for a trivial theft in Connecticut, for which he was sentenced to receive ten stripes, and immediately took his punishment.

Observations on the length of man's life.

Of 1000 persons, 23 die at their birth—277 cutting teeth, of worms and convulsions—80 of the small pox—7 with the meazles—8 women in child birth—191 of consumptions, asthmas, and other complaints of the breast—150 of fevers—12 of apoplexy—41 of the dropsy. Thus, omitting those that are carried off by other diseases, not mentioned in the above list; out of 1000 only 78 arrive at what may be properly called an advanced age.

Of 1000 persons, 260 die the first year—80 the second—40 the third—24 the fourth—in all in the eight first years 449, or almost half the number of children born.

The estimate of the loss at the late fire at Madrid, is now reported to be near FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. Some of the finest houses in that city have fallen a sacrafice to the flames.

If *mystery* be a chief agent in actual and effectual government, the prevailing politics of the day seem at the zenith of perfection.—Every minister in the great nations of Europe, at the present moment, seems studying how he shall puzzle mankind, and confuse even their conjectures of his intentions. Formidable and awful armaments are every where fitting out, foreign wars are impending, and civil discords prevailing; yet the general conversation turns as much upon peace and harmony, as if *the golden age* were restored. The conduct of the spanish minister at Madrid, during "this wreck of matter, and this crush of worlds!" appears more extraordinary, however, than that of any other, in so exalted and ostensible a situation; for, at the very same time that his exertions are the most vigorous, in making the most warlike preparations of every kind, and that these very directions are supposed to be directed against Greatbritain, he is at the same moment advising his fellow subjects "to continue their trade with that country."

The Western Star, printed by mr. Loring Andrews, at Stockbridge, on the 16th ult. contains a schedule of the inhabitants of the county of Berkshire (Massachusetts) "enumerated according to an act of congress, August 2, 1790:" from which it appears that that county contains thirty thousand two hundred and two inhabitants—29,899 of which are whites—323 other free persons, and *no* slaves.—That the white males exceed the females 363; and that the males under 16 exceed those of 16 & upwards 431.

NORTHSTAR LODGE.

THE brethren of the northstar lodge are informed, that the feast of saint JOHN, the evangelist, will be celebrated, at the lodge room in Manchester, on Monday, the 27th of December, instant, at which time it is expected an address will be delivered by a brother.

ABEL ALLIS, *secretary.*

Manchester, Dec. 1.

Just received, and now ready for sale,

FEDERAL HARMONY:

Containing,

The RUDIMENTS of PSALMODY,

In a familiar manner; together with

A COLLECTION of MUSIC.

(Most of which are entirely new.)

Composed by ASAHEL BENHAM.

Price 36*s.* per dozen—3*s*6 single.

Apply to JONATHAN ROBINSON.

Bennington, Dec. 1790. 29

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 8th inst. a BLACK HORSE, nine years old, a few grey hairs on the upper side of his mane, natural trotter, and shod all round. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and secure them so that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and for the horse only, twenty shillings, and all charges paid, by

ELIJAH SMITH, *junior.*

Pittsfield, Dec. 9, 1790. 9*1

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Caleb Howard, late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that they will attend to the business of their appointment, on the last Wednesday of Dec. inst. and January next, from one till nine o'clock p. m. at the house of Levi Hathaway.

JOHN WARNER,
LEVI HATHAWAY.

Bennington, Dec. 11. 29

TAKEN up in the public road, between captain Elijah Dewey's and the widow Beulah Billing's, in Bennington, on the evening of the fifth instant,

A small piece of fulled CLOTH.

The owner may have it, proving property and paying for this advertisement, by applying to

CHALLIS FAY.

Bennington, Dec. 6. 29

THIS is to notify the proprietors of the township of Underhill, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of said township, holden on the 19th day of November, instant, a tax of thirteen shillings and two pence was voted by said proprietors, for the purpose of defraying the expence of alloting the second division, in said town, and other cost of said proprietors; they are requested to pay the same to me the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

DANIEL ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Nov. 12th, 1790. 29B

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to meet at their adjourned meeting at the statearms tavern, in Bennington, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine of the clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To see if the proprietors will rectify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both—and to see if they will complete, ratify and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part as they shall think necessary—or set them aside. 2. To see if they will divide the whole, or any part, of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax, if necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

DAVID ROBINSON, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, Nov. 15, 1790. 29B

WANTED, during the sitting of the state convention, and assembly, a likely, active young man, who understands cooking, and attending on table; for which service the cath will be paid. For particulars, enquire of the printer.

THE proprietors of Newhuntington, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of twelve shillings on each right, laid by the proprietors, at a legal meeting, holden at the house of Silas Hodges, in Clarendon, on the first Monday of June last, for defraying the expense of lotting out a division of one hundred acres to each right, for a first division in said Newhuntington, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights, as will pay said tax and legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, as the dwellinghouse of Leonard Hodges, in Jericho, on the first Monday of February next, at nine o'clock, a. m. unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twelve shillings due from each proprietor.

Edward Burling,	Aaron Quimby,
Samuel Treadwell,	Josiah Quimby,
Jesse Lawrance,	Benjamin Ferriss,
Aaron Norristrand,	James Ferriss, 3rd.
John Lawrance,	Benjamin Ferriss, jun.
John Uhderhill,	Matthew Franklin,
Joshua Hunt,	Thomas Haviland,
Thomas Bowne,	Richard Titus,
Cornelius Davis,	Caleb Griffin,
Charles Hunt,	Edward Burling, jun.
Benjamin Cornel,	Samuel Averel,
Uriah Travis,	Aaron Quimby, jun.
William Gitsers,	Israel Honeywell,
Benjamin Bowne,	Jonathan Fowler,
David Guiron,	James Fowler,
Oliver Bessey, jun.	Joseph Cornell,
Joseph Antunes,	John Burling,
James Antunes,	Hugh Rider,
George Antunes,	Jonathan Pinckney,
John Angevine,	Gilbert Pinckney,
Jacob Coutant,	Charles Pinckney,
Samuel Crawford,	David Pinckney,
Thomas Oakley,	Joseph Cornell, jun.
Marmaduke Palmer,	William Cornell,
Peter Hungerford,	Hon. William Temple,
James Davis,	John Nelson,
Marmeduke Hunt,	Theodore Atkinson, jun.
James Ferriss,	Maj. Jonathan Moulton,
Thomas Ferriss,	Christopher Tappen, esq.
James Ferriss, jun:	Col. Clement March,
John Ferriss,	Isaac Oakley,
John Ferriss, jun.	John Cornell,
William Ferriss,	John Pinckney.

LEONARD HODGES, collector.

Jericho, Dec. 1790. 29

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. Abraham Jackson, late of Wallingford, in the county of Rutland, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of landlord Samuel Hull, in said Wallingford, on the last Thursdays of January and February next, from ten till two o'clock on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,
ELIHU SMITH,
JOSEPH RANDAL.

Wallingford, Dec. 4, 1790. 29

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Abraham Anderson, late of Pownal, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of mr. Ebenezer Seely, in said Pownal, on the last Wednesdays of December inst. and January next, from one till eight of the clock p. m. on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

AMASA HUNGERFORD,
DAVID PAGE.

Pownal, Dec. 7, 1790. 29

FOR SALE,

At public auction, or private sale,

A RIGHT of LAND,

in the township of Philadelphia,

Being lot no. 10 in the first division, and lot no. 17 in the second division.

ATTENDANCE will be given by the proprietor, at the house of the honorable Samuel Williams, esquire, innholder in Rutland, on the third Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of March next, if not previously sold at private sale.—An indisputable title will be given.—The purchaser can have one year's credit, or more, as the parties may agree, for the whole of the purchase money, on good security.

JAMES AIKIN.

December, 1790. 28

ALMANACKS.

This day is published, and now selling, wholesale and retail, at ANTHONY HASWELL's office,

Also—by the several postriders from this office, and at most of the stores in the country,

The universal CALENDAR:

And northamerican ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1791.

Calculated for the meridian of Vermont, lat. 42° 20' N. long. 72° 50' W.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, professor of the mathematics, natural philosophy, and physic.

☞ Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity—This almanack is printed on a good type.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 24.

The FEAST of

ST. JOHN the EVANGELIST,

Will be celebrated at

The LODGEROOM in WILLIAMSTOWN,

On MONDAY the 27th of *December* next.

A procession will move from brother NOBLE's to the MEETINGHOUSE,

Where an ADDRESS will be delivered,

BY A BROTHER.

Attest. REMEMBRANCE SHELDON, *Secretary.*

Williamstown, *November* 24, 1790. 27-3w.

THE proprietors of Sheffield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of thirtyfour shillings, granted by said proprietors on the eleventh day of June last, to defray the expenses of allotting said township into two divisions to each proprietors, and other incidental charges, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of landlord William Child, in Thetford, in the county and state aforesaid, on the 31st day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of thirtyfour shillings due from each.

Noah Smith,	Elisha Lee,	
William Hooker,	Peter Vandyke,	
Isaac Stratton,	Henry Vandyke,	
John Tracy,	Elijah Burr,	
Joseph Williams,	Plat Townsend,	
Jedediah Hyde,	Isaac Townsend,	
Thaddeus Munson,	William Townsend,	
David Welch,	Francis Townsend,	
Stephen Goodger,	James Barlow,	
Josiah Burr,	Aaron Barlow,	
Ezra Ives,	Joel Barlow,	
Lazarus Ives,	Stephen Kingsbury,	
Thomas Catting,	Peter Noble,	
Zachariah Goodrich,	Thomas Chipman, and	1 right
Stephen Whiting,	Amos Callender,	
David Callendar,	Miles Beach, and	1 right
Solomon Lee,	James Morrice,	
Thomas L. Witbeck,		
Abijah Warren,		
John Sibbley,		

STEPHEN CAMP, collector.

Bennington, Nov. 26, 1790. 28B

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A FAITHFUL steady man, to perform the duties of a POST from BENNINGTON to WINDSOR. Apply to A. HASWELL.

Bennington, *November* 26, 1790.

Parnassian Chronicle.

For the GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

I Observe in your last number a poetical transcript, the effusions of a satirical brain, though, I presume, not the brain of a BACHELOR—it is in fact a severe satire upon the fraternity of bachelors, *would* they understand its genuine meaning: yet it seems that some modern bachelor amongst us has been so infatuated with its contents, (or at least the *ideas* that he gathered from it) as to request a republication of it in the parnassian chronicle of your gazette. In his introductory request he has laid down three hypothetical positions, which, I verily believe, would puzzle the brain of the eccentric genius to illustrate, were he brought to the test, viz. that he is "peaceful, honest, and happy."—That a bachelor may be "peaceful," is but barely admissible: but, that he can be "*honest* and *happy*," I beg leave, with all due deference to our bachelor's veracity, peremptorily to deny: he is not *honest*, because he evades the dictates of nature—he is not *happy*, because he must be sensible that every FEMALE beholds him with a partial and unfriendly eye—and bachelors, as well as other men, love to live in the good graces of the ladies. I would almost dare to suggest, nay affirm, that a bachelor cannot be "peaceful" at heart, he cannot live in peace, unless he attends, to the minutest punctilio, to the proviso in the first verse of *his comfort*, and "shuns the place where ladies love to meet;" and even should he rigidly observe this, I ask, would there not still some pierc'd reflections harrow up his soul—and destroy his tranquility and peace? In short, as bachelors are formed of the "odds and ends of creation," they must be composed chiefly of disagreeable and fugitive matter—and that such can form the *peaceful*, *honest* or *happy* man, I very much doubt.

Mr. printer, if you should think the following parody a suitable contrast to "the bachelor's comfort," your dipping it in the parnassian waters will flatter the vanity of a married man. HYMENOEUS.

PARODY on "the bachelor's COMFORT."

BLEST is the man who has a wife,
Possest of every grace;
Who strives to ease the ills of life,
And shuns each clam'rous place:

II.

If he in matrimonial life
Has plac'd his whole delight,
Far from the din of noise and strife,
He's happy day and night.

III.

He who must labour all his life,
Each day to gain a mite;
Is happy, if he hath a wife
To cheer his mind at night.

IV.

He, like a sturdy oak, disdains
The blasting storms of time;
Lives like a prince—devoid of pains—
His bliss is all sublime.

V.

Gay as the morning sun, and fair,
"His countenance shall shine;"
He moves in an exalted sphere;
His joys are all divine.

VI.

Not so the man without a wife—
"He lives, poor soul! forlorn!
"He's driv'n thro' tempest, din, and strife,
"Like chaff before the storm."

VII.

The bachelor can't *peaceful* be,
Nor *honesty* he knows;
Nor *happy*, whilst unhappily
He makes the GIRLS his foes.

VIII.

But he, whilst he doth live alone,
In an eccentric mood,
Is doing what should ne'er be done,
But never doing good.

WHEREAS I have received from the secretary of the governor and council of the state, an execution directing me to collect of the proprietors of the township of Marshfield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, the sum of 23l. 3s. 3d. these are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township, that so much of their respective shares will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of colonel Thomas Johnson, innholder in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on the fourteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning, as will pay their proportion of the aforesaid sum, with the legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment.

Also—at the same time and place, will be sold at public vendue, for the general survey tax, the townships of Orange, Harris's gore, and Billymead.

JOHN G. BAYLEY, collector.

Newbury, Nov. 16, 1790. 27W

BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, INDIGO, SNUFF, and cake SOAP, given for RAGS at this office.

WILLIAM and GARDNER HALL

Have just received a large and general assortment of dry and westindia

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will dispose of, at a very low advance, for CASH or country PRODUCE:

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Darkblue, scarlet, bottlegreen, drab, dark & lightbrown, superfine, second and third cloths,
Plain & twilled coatings,
Half thick baise and english flannels,
Callimancoes,
Moreens,
Shalloons,
Rattinets,
Durants,
Tammies,
Sattinets,
Lastings and florentine,
Olive & bottlegreen cotton denims,
A beautiful assortment of light and dark chintzes and callicoes,
An assortment of striped cotton vest patterns,
Cambrick,
Plain lawns,
Beautiful needlewrought lawn aprons and handkerchiefs,
Muslin handkerchiefs,
Elegant chints and purple shawls,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Bandanna, romal, and silk ditto,
Modes and persians,
India and english taffaties,
Red, green, blue, white and black sarsnets,
Corduroy,
Olive and black velvet,
Striped brown camblets,
Purple wilbores,
Mens silk & worsted hose,
A variety of elegant ribbons,
Irish linens,
White thread,
Russia sheeting,
White & green silk shag,
Rose blankets and rugs,
Black and white lace and edgings, of different qualities,
Sewing silk and twist,
Shoe binding,
Scarlet gimp,
Ditto quality,
Men's & boys' castor and felt hats,
Diaper webb.

HARD WARE.

A general assortment of hard ware,
An elegant assortment of imperial, double gilt, and metal buttons,
Beautiful plated metal shoe and knee buckles,
Knives and forks,
Pen knives and cutteaux,
Razors,
Shears and scissors,
Bridle bits,
Saddle trimmings,
Window glass,
Crockery ware,
Glasses,
Brass & paper ink stands,
Looking glasses,
Large and small cotton cards,
Snuff boxes,
Slates,
Pins and needles,
Skeleton and cap wire,
Gun powder,
Shot,
Sole and upper leather,
Calf skins.

GROCERY.

Snuff,
Pepper,
Alspice,
Ginger,
Bohea tea,
Coffee,
Rice, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

STATIONARY.

Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Writing paper,

ALSO,

A constant supply of LIQUORS, of all kinds;

For which beef, pork, wheat, butter, raw hides, and almost all kinds of country produce, will be received in exchange.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to the said William and Gardner Hall, either by note or book account, of more than six months standing, are once more requested to make immediate payment.

Pownal, Nov. 22, 1790. 27tf

NATHAN FELLOWS,

Postrider from *Dorset* to *Benson*, *Rutland*, *Tinmouth*, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he wishes them to store the wheat to pay for their papers with the following gentlemen, viz. at *Reupert*, with landlord Curtis or landlord Farwell; at *Pawlet*, with Darius Chipman, esq. or capt. Benoni Smith; at *Wells*, with landlord Lothrop or landlord Clark; at *Poultney*, with Thomas Ashley, esq. or with the postrider; at *Fairhaven*, with mr. Boyle, merchant; at *Benson*, with capt. Dixson or capt. Holmstead; at *Castleton*, with landlord Remington, or landlord Moulton; at *Rutland*, with Amasa Howe, or Samuel Williams, esq. at *Clarendon*, with mr Whitfield Foster, or the hon. judge Moseley; at *Tinmouth*, with mr. Solomon Bingham or lieutenant Crumpton; at *Middletown*, with landlord Fillemore.

Said Fellows returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and doubts not but that their punctuality in payment, will enable him to fulfil his contract with the printer.

Poultney, *November* 20, 1790.

DEXTER and POMEROY,

Apothecaries and druggists, at no. 49, Market-stree, Albany;

Have just imported from London, in the ship Goliah, a large and general assortment of genuine

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

Among which are the following PATENT medicines,

JAMES's fever powder,
Lockyer's, Hooper's and Anderson's pills,
Turlington's balsam of life,
Balsam of honey,
Bateman's drops,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Harlem oil,
Essence peppermint.

LIKEWISE.

Mace,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Court plaister,
Tooth brushes,
White sugar candy,
Brown do.
Saltpetre,
Rosin,
Brimstone,
Flour of sulphur,

ALSO,

Spanish arnatto,
Allum,
Copperas,
Madder,
Oil of vitriol,
Red sanders,
Prussian blue,
Verdigrise,

The above medicines will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser made as easy as possible.

Practitioners and others may depend on having their orders carefully executed.

☞ Pot and pearl ashes, shipping fur, bees wax, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment.

Albany, Nov. 1790. 26tf6w

State of Vermont—Orange county ss.

WHEREAS the treasurer of the state of Vermont has issued his warrant to me, commanding me to collect of the proprietors of each of the following townships, the respective sums annexed to each, viz.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Random, +	20	6	3	Wenlock,	20	6	3
Barton,	20	6	3	Sheffield,	20	6	3
Ferdinand,	20	6	3	Glover,	20	6	3
Maidstone,	23	3	8	Brownington,	20	6	3
Navy, ✗	20	6	3	Lewis,	23	3	8
Caldersburgh,	20	6	3	Brunswick,	23	3	8
Whitlow's grant,	21	15	11	Lunenburgh,	23	3	8
Minehead, ✗	23	3	8	Guildhall,	23	3	8

I shall therefore proceed to sell at public vendue, at the dwelling house of colonel Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in said county of Orange, on the fifteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock forenoon, so much of each proprietor's right in each of said townships, as will pay the sums annexed to the several townships, unless the proprietors of each township, before that time, pay to me their respective proportions.

FRYE BAYLEY, collector.

Newbury, Nov 15, 1790. 27

Two pair of second hand

Potash KETTLES for sale;

GOOD butter, salts, pot or pearlashes, or wheat, received in payment.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE.

Manchester, Nov. 30, 1790. 28tf

THE proprietors of Brownington, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of two pounds nineteen shillings and four pence on each proprietor's right in said township, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at the Vermont arms, in Bennington, on the 30th day of July last, for the purpose of allotting the first and second divisions in said township, and other incidental charges, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right, as will pay said tax, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of landlord William Child, in Thetford, in said county of Orange, on the 31st day of January next, at twelve o'clock, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the sum of two pounds nineteen shillings and four pence due on each, except otherwise marked:

Frederick Bosworth,	Lovice Smith, 36/3
Gideon Wright,	Barnard Silby, 36/3
Joshua Morse,	Ira Silby, 36/3
Oliver Phelps, 23/1	Sam. Chamberlin, 36/3
Mary Phelps, 23/1	John Bosworth, 18/1
Daniel Penfield, 23/1	Dan'l Brown, esq. 36/3
Roswel Brown,	Nathan Spellman, 36/3
Lot Fuller,	Phin. Kingsbury, 36/3
Uriah Seymour,	Paul Spooner, 36/3
Nathaniel Smith,	Thomas Lawton, 36/3
Nathaniel Smith, jun.	Benjamin Robinson,
William Smith,	Samuel Robinson, 36/3
Joseph Ely,	Nathaniel Lawrance,
John Strong, esq.	Asahel Hathaway.
Daniel Brown, jun. 36/3	

DAVID ROBINSON, collector.

Bennington, Nov. 22, 1790. 28

Wanted immediately, by ANTHONY HASWELL,

A likely BOY, fourteen or fifteen years of age, As an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS.

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN—*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1790. [NUMBER 30.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the court house, BENNINGTON.

WILLIAM and GARDNER HALL

Have just received a large and general assortment of dry and westindia

G O O D S,

Suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will dispose of, at a very low advance, for CASH or country PRODUCE:

Among which are the following articles, viz.

DArkblue, scarlet, bottlegreen, drab, dark & lightbrown, superfine, second and third cloths,
Plain & twilled coatings,
Half thick baise and english flannels,
Callimancoes,
Moreens,
Shalloons,
Rattinets,
Durants,
Tammies,
Sattinets,
Lastings and florentine,
Olive & bottlegreen cotton denims,
A beautiful assortment of light and dark chintzes and callicoes,
An assortment of striped cotton vest patterns,
Cambrick,
Plain lawns,
Beautiful needlewrought lawn aprons and handkerchiefs,
Muslin handkerchiefs,
Elegant chints and purple shawls,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Bandanna, romal, and silk ditto,
Modes and persians,
India and english taffaties,
Red, green, blue, white and black farsnets,
Corduroy,
Olive and black velvet,
Striped brown camblets,
Purple wilbores,
Mens silk & worsted hose,
A variety of elegant ribbons,
Irish linens,
White thread,
Russia sheeting,
White & green silk shag,
Rose blankets and rugs,
Black and white lace and edgings, of different qualities,
Sewing silk and twist,
Shoe binding,
Scarlet gimp,
Ditto quality,
Men's & boys' castor and felt hats,
Diaper webb.

HARD WARE.

A general assortment of hard ware,
An elegant assortment of imperial, double gilt, and metal buttons,
Beautiful plated metal shoe and knee buckles,
Knives and forks,
Pen knives and cutteaux,
Razors,
Shears and scissors,
Bridle bits,
Saddle trimmings,
Window glass,
Crockery ware,
Glasses,
Brass & paper ink stands,
Looking glasses,
Large and small cotton cards,
Snuff boxes,
Slates,
Pins and needles,
Skeleton and cap wire,
Gun powder,
Shot,
Sole and upper leather,
Calf skins.

GROCERY.

Snuff,
Pepper,
Alspice,
Ginger,
Bohea tea,
Coffee,
Rice, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

STATIONARY.

Bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Writing paper,

ALSO,

A constant supply of L I Q U O R S, of all kinds;

For which beef, pork, wheat, butter, raw hides, and almost all kinds of country produce, will be received in exchange.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to the said William and Gardner Hall, either by note or book account, of more than six months standing, are once more requested to make immediate payment.

Pownal, Nov. 22, 1790. 27tf

TAKEN up in the public road, between captain Elijah Dewey's and the widow Beulah Billing's, in Bennington, on the evening of the fifth instant,

A small piece of fulled C L O T H.

The owner may have it, proving property and paying for this advertisement, by applying to

CHALLIS FAY.

Bennington, Dec. 6. 29

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Abraham Anderson, late of Pownal, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of mr. Ebenezer Seely, in said Pownal, on the last Wednesdays of December inst. and January next, from one till eight of the clock p. m. on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

AMASA HUNGERFORD,
DAVID PAGE.

Pownal, Dec. 7, 1790. 29

FOR SALE,

At public auction, or private sale,

A R I G H T of L A N D,

in the township of Philadelphia,

Being lot no. 10 in the first division, and lot no. 17 in the second division.

ATTENDANCE will be given by the proprietor, at the house of the honorable Samuel Williams, esquire, innholder in Rutland, on the third Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of March next, if not previously sold at private sale.—An indisputable title will be given.—The purchaser can have one year's credit, or more, as the parties may agree, for the whole of the purchase money, on good security.

JAMES AIKIN.

December, 1790. 28

ALMANACKS.

This day is published, and now selling, wholesale and retail, at ANTHONY HASWELL's office,

Also—by the several postriders from this office, and at most of the stores in the country,

The universal C A L E N D A R:
And northamerican A L M A N A C K,
For the year of our Lord, 1791.

Calculated for the meridian of Vermont, lat. 42° 20' N. long. 72° 50' W.

By SAMUEL STEARNS, professor of the mathematics, natural philosophy, and physic.

☞ Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity —This almanack is printed on a good type.

THE proprietors of Sheffield, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of thirtyfour shillings, granted by said proprietors on the eleventh day of June last, to defray the expenses of allotting said township into two divisions to each proprietors, and other incidental charges, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of landlord William Child, in Thetford, in the county and state aforesaid, on the 31st day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, as will pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of thirtyfour shillings due from each.

Noah Smith,	Elisha Lee,	
William Hooker,	Peter Vandyke,	
Isaac Stratton,	Henry Vandyke,	
John Tracy,	Elijah Burr,	
Joseph Williams,	Plat Townsend,	
Jedediah Hyde,	Isaac Townsend,	
Thaddeus Munson,	William Townsend,	
David Welch,	Francis Townsend,	
Stephen Goodger,	James Barlow,	
Josiah Burr,	Aaron Barlow,	
Ezra Ives,	Joel Barlow,	
Lazarus Ives,	Stephen Kingsbury,	
Thomas Catting,	Peter Noble,	
Zachariah Goodrich,	Thomas Chipman,	1 right.
Stephen Whiting,	and	
David Callendar,	Amos Callender,	1 right.
Solomon Lee,	Miles Beach,	1 right.
Thomas L. Witbeck,	and	
Abijah Warren,	James Morrice,	1 right.
John Sibbley,		

STEPHEN CAMP, collector.

Bennington, Nov. 26, 1790. 28B

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A FAITHFUL steady man, to perform the duties of a POST from BENNINGTON to WINDSOR. Apply to A. HASWELL.

Miscellany.

A VULGAR ERROR.

"An idle man is nobody's enemy but his own."

WERE it possible a man could live in solitude, his idleness, in which name I include all other vices, would indeed be of no consequence *to any person but himself.*

Were it possible for a man to come into the world without father or mother—he might be as he pleased, and *be nobody's enemy but his own.*

Were a man to pass through the world without friends or connexions, he might in a certain degree, do hurt *to no one but himself.*

If there was no such thing in the world as *example*, a man might be as foolish, as idle, and as wicked as he pleased, and *be nobody's enemy but his own.*

Yet the idle man, who, by a vulgar error, is supposed to be *nobody's enemy but his own*, is in fact, the enemy of all his relatives, and the enemy of all, who, seeing him, may follow his example. He is something more than a blank in the creation, for he teaches others to neglect their duty as he has done; and it is false humanity to pity him, because no man deliberately does so much mischief as an idle man.

We find that some idle men, who are reputed to be *nobody's enemy but their own*, have wives and children who are starving for want, while he wastes his time in idleness, and his substance in riotous living.

The idle man who is vicious, adds to the prevalence of bad example, and takes a part from the encouragement virtue ought to meet with—he allows his affairs to be deranged, by neglect, and while the absurd pity of the world states him to be *nobody's enemy but his own*, it is found, that he is the enemy of a numerous list of indulgent creditors.

An idle man is not one who does nothing, but one who does *nothing that is good.* The absence of labor is idleness, but not *inactivity*, for the mind of man is restless, and when not well engaged, will be ill employed.

Much lowness of mind is connected with idleness, for the idle man will, in his distresses, thankfully accept of a dinner or a guinea, although accompanied by contempt, and the unfeeling show of generosity. He gives pain to every man of consideration who sees him—and is—*an enemy to every man where his connexion extends, or his example is seen.*

Method of tempering edge tools of too brittle a quality.

From a late french publication.

HAVING bought a neat knife, and paid hondsomely for it, I found that whenever I attempted to cut wood, or any hard substance, the edge broke; this accident often repeated, soon made a saw of my blade—I complained to the cutler, who very seriously told me, that it was a sure sign of the goodness of my knife.—He finished it by sharpening it and receiving his sixpence.—This grinding happened so frequently as to become more tedious than costly, and at last reduced my knife to nearly the size of a large needle.—A new blade was fitted to the handle—the same accident happened to it—it proved again of too brittle a nature: my patience now became tired, and I had almost determined to lay the knife aside, the handle of which I only regretted, when an itinerant

scissors grinder gave me an effectual receipt—*To plunge the blade up to the handle in boiling fat, for two hours, and then, taking it out, to let it cool gradually.*—I followed his directions, and my knife cuts the hardest wood, ebony, box, even bone its edge now resists.

Foreign Affairs.

Poland.

WARSAW, *Sep.* 11. THE points adjusted at the last diet, are as follow:

1. The roman catholic religion, of both the latin and greek, ritual united, shall be the dominating mode of worshipin Poland and Lithuania.

2. The king of Poland and the grand duke of Lithuania must either be born catholics, or become so afterwards, by profession of that faith. The queen also is of necessity to be a catholic, or become so previous to her coronation.

3. All apostates from this faith, are declared guilty of a high crime, and banishable by the laws of the country.

4. Professions of whatever sect, are, however, tolerated as heretofore, and no edict whatever can be passed to their molestation.

5. The kingdom of Poland, the grand duchy of Lithuania, with all their dependencies, are to remain forever under the denomination of the republic.

6. Stanislaus Augustus, the reigning prince, is to return the power of conferring all senatorial and ministerial dignities, during his natural life, in the mode enjoyed by him, previous to the cessation of the permanent council.

7. The diminution of the ministers and dignitaries of the kingdom is determined upon, by a majority of four.

Germany.

VIENNA, *Sept.* 29. Prince Potemkin is in great force at Bender; his army, amounting to 60,000 men, is in motion; but what he meditates is merely conjectural.

The dispatches last received from the prince de Cobourg, were addressed solely to the king's hand, and their contens, a profound secret. What is imagined to be their contents, should seem to be a dissuasive from the evacuating of Wallachia, by the austrians, as the russians determine upon an immediate occupancy whenever they do so.

BERLIN, *Sept.* 9. The insurrection amongst the peasants in Saxony, far from abating, augments daily; between Dresden, Sneiss, and Leipsic, 600 villages, and 12,000 peasants have taken part in it already. Our government has in consequence sent orders to all the frontier places, to refuse an entrance into the country to all the insurgents of Saxony, who attempt to take refuge there.

Austrian Netherlands.

BRUSSELS, *Sept.* 8. Notwithstanding the general despondency and distress which impends over our political affairs, congress has resolved to use the desperate means best suited to the case. In short, it was determined, on the 25th ult. after a full meeting, and an adjourned debate of fifteen hours, "to defend the united belgic provinces against any attempt of the house of Austria to reconquer them"

It was then decided that the first measures to be taken towards this object, should be to assemble all the forces in the service of the states, and endeavour to conquer the country of Limburg, and drive the austrians back even to the gates of Luxemburg. General Vander Noot is appointed to head the corps of volunteers, who are to serve in this important expedition; this resolution is considered as the last effort of an expiring cause.

The king of Hungary is determined to negociate with his belgic provinces sword in hand, and has accordingly dispatched 39,417 men, from the grand army in Moravia, who began their march about the 11th of August. These troops are expected from Luxumburg about the 20th of September, and towards the middle of October it is thought that the whole force to be sent against the Netherlands will be united.

England.

LONDON, *Sept.* 21. Accounts from Brussels, as late as Sept. 1st, mention an engagement between the patriotic army and the austrians, in which the austrian general, Blechem, had been killed, besides 150 of their men, and 54 taken prisoners. The austrians, however, in their turn, have taken a whole battery at Andonnes from the patriotic troops. Other accounts say, that in this engagement the austrians lost 500 men.

On monday, mr. Mellish and co. contractors for government, bought up, in Smithfield market, upwards of one thousand oxen, and five hundred hogs, for the use of his majesty's navy.

The only four threedeckers in the british navy, which remain in the ordinaries at the several ports, are now ordered to be prepared for commission with the utmost dispatch. These will make sixtythree sail of the line in commission; if not for war, for what purpose?

Last night the press was as hot on the river, from London bridge to Gravesend, as has been yet known; and all the hands that had not secured themselves, were carried off.

A large dutch fleet is now nearly ready for sea, and in the best order, and we are well assured that the states general will give this country the best assistance, should circumstances make it necessary.

Four ships of the dutch squadron, under Kingsbergen, have left the texel, but their destination is a secret.

A report prevails, that on wednesday last it was publicly announced at Paris, that the duke of Orleans had declared in favour of the french king.

On the same evening, the people of Paris, to the number of 40,000, collected at the gates of the national assembly, and being headed (as we suppose) by the duke of Orleans, attempted to force an entrance, and persisted with all the violence imaginable for several hours.

At length, about the hour of three o'clock on thursday morning, they were all dispersed by the national guards, and we have not heard of any material mischief having happened. But the whole city was in the greatest fermentation when these accounts came away. *(Doubtful.)*

There are advices in town, that the spanish court has sent no less than six private embassies to the different american states to sound their disposition for an alliance; one to Boston, one to Newyork, one to Philadelphia, one to Charleston, one to congress, and one to Rhodeisland.

Four dutch men of war, belonging to viceadmiral Kingsbergen's squadron, which had lately come to anchor in the texel, sailed again on thursday last; but their destination is a profound secret.

Accounts are received at the island of Jersey, by boats from Saintmaloes, Granville, and Cherbourg, that 700 sailors were sent last week from the latter to Brest, to be put on board french men of war; 200 men are to be sent from Saintmaloes this week, and a number from Granville. These accounts further say, seamen are pouring daily from all quarters to Brest, where the greatest expedition is making to fit out the ships ordered by the nation.

Oct. 7. An engagement between the austrians and brabanters ended with great loss (8000 men) to the latter; congress appears far from being discouraged by this check, and are determined to support their cause to the last extremity. This account is dated Brussels, October 1.

The war between Spain and the Barbary states has begun by the cannonading of Tangier, in the beginning of September.

Though hostilities are not yet actually declared against Spain, there can be no impropriety in terming that country our enemy. Hostile dispositions are now avowed on both sides, and it waits but for the word of command to produce immediate action.

The situation of the rising states of America is rather an alarming one——the arrearage of interest amounts to 13 millions of dollars; the foreign and domestic debts form a total of 76 millions; but the domestic debt is so far from being accurately estimated, that it is generally supposed to be 100,000,000; yet it has been proposed to procure more loans by way of experiment.

The rapid growth of the salmon may not generally be known: a gentleman of credit at Warrington, caught one on the 7th Feb. which weighed seven pounds and three quarters; he marked it on the back, fin and tail, with scissors, and then turned it into the river. It was taken on the 17th day of the following month, and then it weighed seventeen pounds and an half.

VILLEROY PLOT.

ROUEN was the decided place of refuge for the king. The committee of researches are fully informed of the whole affair.

The duke de Villequier was to work upon the apprehensions of her majesty, by assertions, that the king would be dethroned unless he fled from Paris.

He persuaded the queen, that the people of Rouen, gained by the duchess Villeroy, would answer, with their heads, for the success of a counter revolution, if the king could be moved to go to Rouen, or even suffer himself to be carried thither apparently by compulsion.

The agent of this extraordinary woman, at Rouen, is monsieur Potier, director of the farms. It is this gentleman who procured the 600 signatures presented to the sovereign by Villiquier.

He is the general agent also of 3000 gentlemen who have sworn to form a flying camp, and never, but with the loss of their lives, suffer the king to escape from their hands.

The principal leaders of the guarde nationale at Rouen are confederated.

Of the volunteers, monsieur Oysel, monsieur Maudnit and Micant, with the officers of the regiment of Salis, the Dauphin dragoons, &c. are all hearty in the cause. They were to have been the body guard.

On the king's arrival with his troops, the parliament of Rouen, were to have lowered bread to one sou.

A bed of justice was to have been held, to reverse the decrees of the national assembly.

The duchess de Villeroy had amassed ten millions for the maintenance of his majesty, with corn sufficient to be able to keep bread at one sou for 6 months.

Iron cages were to have been constructed for the refractory, and the chiefs of the revolution.

Monsieur Bailly was to have been consigned to the second of these cells. La Fayette to the first.

The chevalier Delbeuf is charged as the internunoio between these conspirators and the king's adherents in the assemble nationale.—All, however, is discovered.

United Columbia.

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, *Oct.* 13. A Report prevails here, that brigadiergeneral M'Gillivray has been sent to some of the spanish mines. It is said that mr. secretary Howard waited on the general on his arrival in the St. Mary, with compliments from the governor of Eastflorida, and intimated his earnest desire of seeing the new brigadier, and hence it is concluded that this visit terminated in introducing the general to the supposed place of his present residence. Various are the conjectures occasioned by this report; some maintain that a war with Spain is inevitable, and that the dignity of the united states, and the magnanimity of the secretary at war can never brook the insult—whilst others insist that it is a meritorious act of the spaniards, in punishing the american general as a deserted spanish colonel.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, *Nov.* 30. On the 11th of September last, a petition was presented to the national assembly of France, by a committee from the national guard at Versailles, through mr. Bertier, their commandant, respecting the funeral honours due to those who fell in quelling the insurrection at Nancy. Part of this memorial runs as follows:—"They have now sealed with their blood the oath which they took but a few days before, to devote their lives to the nation, to the support of the law, and to the safety of their king!

"To have fought, and to have died by their side, would have been our most sacred duty—to pay their memory the last tribute of worth, is now the most anxious wish of our hearts—and it is our most ardent wish to raise to them a monument worthy of themselves, and deeply expressive of our esteem!

"Let a pyramid, simple in its structure, but of a majestic appearance, be erected to them at one of the gates of Nancy.

"Upon this pyramid let there be an inscription to this effect—*Here rest the men who died for their country—soldiers as well as citizens! the second month of the second year of the liberties of France.*

"Such, gentleman, is the monument we claim for those generous frenchmen, whom a sense of their duty swayed upon this occasion. Their wives, their children, their parents, of whom they were the happiness and stay, are witnesses to the tears we now shed upon their ashes—be it ours, by this last act of attention, to perpetuate the remembrance of their glory."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 24. The celebrated mr. Bruce, whose travels into Abyssinia have lately been published, gives an account of the sources of the Nile, which never had been before traced by any traveller, nor was the world in possession of any satisfactory account of its origin. It may however be observed, that his discoveries confirm the conjectures of some former travellers, who had supposed that the head of that famous river, like that of most others, terminated in inconsiderable springs and rivulets.

Accounts from Martinique inform, that every thing is in confusion at that island: every vessel which arrives from the states have guards put on board.—Guadaloupe is almost deserted; the men being gone as volunteers to Martinique.

The ensuing session of congress will be highly interesting to the united states: the objects which will arrest the atrention of the august national legislature, are of the greatest magnitude. Although much has been done—yet much remains to be effected; but the general approbation with which the proceedings of government have been received—the harmony and good understanding which pervade the states under its auspices—and the increasing advantage which the people realize from the laws of the union, will animate our civil fathers in the prosecution of their duty—for the highest testimony of public merit is the success of public measures.

Among many other important subjects of legislative deliberation and decision, which will probably come before congress, are the establishment of a *national mint*, and a *national bank*—*uniformity of weights and measures*—the *post-office* and *post-roads* *ways* and *means* to pay the interest on that part of the national debt which was left unprovided for the last session—*the organization of the militia*—with a variety of incidental business, interesting to particular states, corporations, and individuals, to which the general government alone can pay a competent attention.

The citizens of Newyork are making the most

spirited and meritorious exertions to establish a *public dispensary* in that city—and from all appearances, there is no doubt but their humane efforts will be crowned with deserved success.

Successful in war, but foiled in the arts of peace, the people of the united states were long the dupes of european policy, and were nearly the victims of their own indiscretion. We were animated by a spirit of false trade. Industry was active; but her activity was ill-directed. *Liberty* was tremblingly alive; and *but* alive. Attacked by illiberality, and disunion, we dreaded lest she should expire on the threshold of government. But licentiousness was evidently her most formidable foe. More than one state was convulsed by the efforts of (now) disappointed faction, commerce stagnated in all her channels, and credit was most deplorably at the lowest ebb.

But the scene is changed. A new, a happy, series of years commences. Justice descends from the skies, where too many had compelled her to take refuge. The hands of the manufacturer are beneficially employed. Our ports abound in *our own* vessels. Agriculture is encouraged. A WASHINGTON presides over us with as much dignity and wisdom as man is capable of exerting. The sound policy of ADAMS shall again be manifested, and the distinguished talents of JEFFERSON advantageously displayed.

With these prospects, which rest on as much security as humanity can expect, what evils have we to fear?—or rather, what blessings may we not hope for?

Dec. 1. On Saturday last, at eleven o'clock, A. M. GEORGE WASHINGTON, president of the united states of America, with his lady and family, arrived in this city.

Newyork.

NEWYORK, *Nov.* 23. It must give pleasure to every person of taste (observes a correspondent) to contemplate the noble improvements and rapidly-increasing importance of this city. From a scene of confusion, originating in a careless or preposterous taste, the calamities of fire, and the wanton depredation of enemies, the AMERICAN YORK is every day growing into symmetry, elegance and beauty. Her ancient limits are now extended a considerable distance into the majestic Hudson, and a mound, strongly compacted, and solid as the earth itself, is nearly carried round the southwest point of the island, and which will, when finished, effectually prevent the future encroachment of the watery element.—The government house, which is now nearly roofed, is a grand and noble structure, pleasing to the eye, and does no less honor to the taste of the architect than to that honorable body, whose public spirit furnished the means of thus elegantly accommodating the first magistrate of this opulent state. The city hall is, without all doubt, the finest building in the united states, to the eye of the connoissieur, and being now beautified and retouched by the hand of the painter, presents a superb spectacle, even to those who have contemplated objects of the same kind in France and Italy. Long may it remain, as uninjured by the cold blast of public ingratitude, as it is superior to the edifice for which it has been exchanged.

[*Daily Advertiser.*]

Rhodeisland.

NEWPORT, *Nov.* 11. The following is communicated to us by capt. Clark, who arrived yesterday from Martinique:—

"Events which happened in the town of Saintpierre, Martinique, since the 23d of Sept. the day of the arrival of the brig Southcarolina, capt. Clark, from Rhodeisland; the same day the embargo took place on all foreign vessels—this was done by the council of the town of Saintpierre; the embargo was kept on until the 5th of this month: in the mean while, and still continue, dissentions, even to a civil war, on both sides, and the town of Saintpierre threatened with ruin. The people are divided into two parties, the general, Damas, the planters, the free mulattoes and negroes, and slaves, all armed; those parties are headed by an assembly colonial, chosen from the planters, the whole are called aristocrats: the other party are the people of Saintpierre, and some in Fortroyal; the commerce of Saintpierre forbids any provisions to pass to the other side; the general and his army are encamped on a hill called Grossmorne, where they are well fortified: the town of Saintpierre were obliged to send to Guadaloupe, Saintlucie, and Marigaiante, for a supply of troops, which were granted: this town, we hope, is sufficiently guarded and fortified against the enemy, and we expect to remain in this manner of defence, until the constitution comes out from the national assembly of France. In this critical situation we remain—not the least commerce is carried on on either side. The general and the assembly colonial have published a decree, by which all americans, and others, are permitted to go into any port in the island with every kind of provisions, and to carry away any produce in return. The towns of Saintpierre and Fortroyal, on their part, have armed some small vessels to cruise round the islands, in order to prevent any such vessels going into any port but this. A battle was fought between the two parties on the 25th ult. The patriot party marched out of Fortroyal, in number about 1200, the one half troops, the other citizens; they were very badly provided for such an attack, having neither guides, nor in proper order; they marched towards Lamentine, in two columns, the one commanded by col. de Chabrolle, and the other by mr. Cocquil des Gomiere; the column commanded by the dernier had four fieldpieces; this column met with every obstacle almost possible to mention, such as the roads cut, large trees laid across, and in passing through a swamp were attacked by a large body in ambush, not one to be seen: The battle did not last long, for the two commanders perceiving they were or should be betrayed, ordered a retreat, which they did, but in much disorder, leaving their four fieldpieces, some ammunition, and a days provision; the loss of the aristocratic army is 247 coloured, and 4 white men, all killed; and on the patriots' side 25, and 28 prisoners; since which each are on the defensive: the number of the aristocratic army, at the battle, was 3000. There are many planters known to be patriots; these suffer greatly by frequent excursions of negroes and mulattoes, who are continually going about in the country, plundering and committing horrid acts, and it is unfortunate for them that the patriot army cannot give them any assistance, being obliged to keep in and about Saintpierre and Fortroyal, who are also in possession of Fortbourbon and Fortlouis, the two forts in that place, which take a great number of men to guard. At this time are come from Guadaloupe twentytwo deputies, in order to offer a mediation between the two parties, but little expectation of peace appears at this day, the 12th of October."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *December* 20.

From the (Boston) COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

THE TALK OF WAR

Is as yet unabated. Three arrivals, one at Portland, one at Wiscasset, and a third at this port, all bring intelligence, that every preparation was making for war in England, which was considered as inevitable.

It was rumored in England, that *Russia*, having made peace with *Sweden*, had determined to assist *Spain*; and that the arrangement of the war, (if any) was likely to be

SPAIN, RUSSIA, FRANCE, and SWEDEN;	against	ENGLAND, DENMARK, PRUSSIA, and HOLLAND.

We learn further, that there were in almost every port in *England*, a number of privateers, armed, and ready for sea; some of which our informant saw and was on beard, and that all the merchantmen go to sea armed, as in time of war.

From a late London paper.

"A wheel to pump ships without manual labour has lately been invented in the north: its property is, to be driven with great force by the way of the ship when in the water; and it is applicable to every kind of pump without interruption of the present mode of working them, and may be put to, and removed, in two minutes. This wheel will effectually prevent any damage to goods in the hold of any vessel, and may be the means of saving the lives of thousands of our seamen."

On Tuesday last departed this life, suddenly, mr. JOHN SMITH, an honest industrious lover of the PLOUGH.—He was a good member of society—sustained a reputable character—in short—*he was an honest man.*—May the pleasing reflection, that a GOOD man enjoys, in death, the full fruition of his saviour's love, mitigate the sorrow his death occasions to his fond surviving relatives and friends.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Messr's CHUB and TOMKINS—are *eccentric*—they will meet a candid examination.

CASSIUS—hath written a lengthy *ballad*—he would have done well had he *dedicated* it to the "glandiferous oaks," and "*umbrastal* arbor, with *efflorescences* adorn'd."—We cannot sing it—for want of a *proper* tune.

SCRIBLERIUS, junior—will be duly noticed.

A FRIEND TO BENEVOLENCE—will be presented to the world with avidity, should a misdemeanor, similar to the one he decrys, be perpetrated, in future, by the ingrate—whom, we hope, *will learn wisdom.*

THE proprietors of Pittsfield and Hancock, in the state of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at an adjourned meeting, holden on the first day of October, 1789, there were three taxes voted by said proprietors, for the following purposes, viz. one of nine shillings, for paying the debts of the propriety; one of four shillings, in the township of Pittsfield, for making roads; and one of four shillings, in the township of Hancock, for making roads—the same being committed to me to collect, unless said taxes are paid to me immediately, their lands will be exposed for sale, as the law directs.

THOMAS HODGKINS, collector.

Pittsfield, Nov. 12, 1790. 30W

FRESH GOODS.

STRONG and PORTER,

At their store, opposite the printing office, Bennington,

Have just opened

A general assortment of european and india

GOODS;

Suitable for the present season.

CONSISTING of almost all kinds of dry goods, hard wares, saddlery, hat trimings, joiner's tools, dye woods, crockery, grocery, &c. &c. Which they wish to dispose of for READY PAY ONLY—and on such terms, they flatter themselve, as will be agreeable to those who shall favour them with their custom.

Clean cotton and linen RAGS, old brass, and pewter, and almost all kinds of country produce, received in payment.

Wanted, at said store, wheat, pork, shipping furs, Vermont state money, and all kinds of public securities—for which part cash will be paid.

Bennington, December 20, 1790. 30tf

JOSIAH SAWYER

HEREBY informs his creditors, that he has petitioned the general assembly of the state of Vermont, to have leave to come into said state, and transact business, and make settlements with his creditors, for the space of one year—and that his body be secured from any arrests, on account of debt—in the mean time any of said creditors are requested to appear at the session of said assembly in Bennington, on the second Tuesday in January next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Clarendon, December 10, 1790. 30

THE proprietors of Easthaven, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound four shillings per right, public rights excepted, was voted at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at Bennington, the 9th of November last, to defray the expense of allotting said township into severalty, and other incidental charges; the proprietors are therefore requested to pay the same to the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

DAVID RUSSELL, collector.

Bennington, December 20, 1790. 30B

ELIHU Chauncey, Elihu Hall, and Elihu Hall, junior, grantees in the township of Woodford, county of Bennington, whose christian names were inserted, by mistake, in a former advertisement, Elisha, are informed, that so much of their respective shares of land, lying in Hamlin district, in said township, as will pay the tax of two pounds and twopence, lawful money, on each right, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, on the second Tuesday of February next, at the house of Samuel Safford, esq. in Bennington, unless prevented by previous payment.

JOHN SAFFORD, collector.

Bennington, December 20, 1790. 30B

THE proprietors of Weybridge, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of thirteen shillings and sixpence, lawful money, on each right of land, voted by said proprietors, at a legal meeting, holden by adjournment on the fourth day of December, 1788, at the house of Samuel Jewett, in said Weybridge, to defray the expense of allotting the first and second division to each proprietor's right, public rights excepted, are hereby informed, that a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Weybridge, on the third Thursday of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to pay said tax and costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents in the sum of thirteen shillings and six pence, are as follow, unless otherwise marked—

Abel Cadwell,	Samuel Ham,
Nathan Chapman,	Israel Dewey,
Daniel Febrichew,	Daniel Allen,
Samuel Lee,	Constantine Noble,
William Powell,	John Pell,
Richard Jennins,	Cotten Fletcher,
Stephen Ham,	Joshua Stanton,
Ebenezer Fletcher, jun.	William Ham,
Governor's two shares,	Ezekiel Thomas, 4/9
Martin Dewey, 6/9	Dan Chapman, 1/6
Rogor Enos, 6/9	Zebediah Dewey, 6/9
William Pew, 5/6	William Spencer, 1/2
Joseph Dwight, 3/5	Ebenezer Rice, 6/9
Micah Tayler, 6/9	

SAMUEL JEWETT, collector.

Weybridge, Dec. 14, 1790. 30B

THOSE persons who are indebted to the late partnership of TOWNER and MAYER, or to said MAYER alone, either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSHUA HATHEWAY.

Dec. 20. 30

Parnassian Chronicle.

For the GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

The following lines were communicated to me in a letter from my friend—should you not suppose them derogatory to the memory of so eminent and good a poet as mr. Pope, *your dipping them in the pure fount Heliconæ, will not displease* MELISSA.

WHoe'r reads POPE with honest heart and head,
May gain instruction from each line that's read:
Perus'd with care, and rightly understood,
He proves a happiness, and lasting good;
He holds life's nicest mirror up to view—
His essays all the springs of action shew;
Shew vice *a monster of so frightful mein,*
"As to be hated, needs but to be seen;"
Depicts our vices in such easy lays,
As to improve the wise—and gain their praise.
Then be our aim to follow POPE's directions,
And choose the good alone for our connections.

POPE *every purpose of the heart doth scan;*
And shews "the proper study of mankind—is man!"

[*The following lines, it is supposed, were deposited in Mercury's cabinet before thanksgiving—but the cabinet having remained unoccupied for a considerable space of time, occasioned a neglect in opening it. The editor presents his compliments to the friends of the muses, &c. and hopes, with confident sincerity, that this cause of complaint will be remedied in future*—and wits and poets once more adorn the page.]

Mr. HASWELL,

If you think the following lines worthy of a place in your gazette, please to insert them before thanksgiving, and oblige your inexperienced bard.

ACROSTIC.

THANKSGIVING seems to be the theme,
How pleasing to the virtuous mind;
A tribute to the power *supreme*
Now claims our care—my heart's resign'd.
Known to each breast, are mercies, Lord,
Show'r'd down on us, a guilty race;
Give us just hearts—thy grace afford,
In every act to seek thy grace:
Virtue shall thus our actions guard,
Inspir'd by thee our thoughts shall rise;
Nor grov'ling themes our flight retard,
Great God, from soaring to the skies.

Comus's Feast.

AN abbe reproached the national assembly of France for destroying the clergy, under the pretext of reforming abuses, while yet they suffered the existence of houses of ill fame. "It is impossible," replied a lay orator, "to think of reforming the brothels, until you have *married the clergy*."

Curious letter.

A FELLOW, some time since, who had been under sentence of death in Ireland, was afterwards reprieved. His wife had heard of his sentence, but not of the reprieve; and as he did not wish to cohabit with her again, he apprised her of his situation, that she might not expect a future connection, by writing her the following letter:

"*My dear Mary,*

"I was hanged *yesterday*; father Moony prepared me for death, and I behaved like a good christian. Marry as soon as you can, that you may have somebody to protect you, in the room of your *deceased* husband. DANIEL MURPHY."

A COUNSEL at the old bayley, in cross examining a witness, asked him, among other questions, "Where he was on a particular day?" to which he answered, "He was in company with two friends." "Friends," said the counsel, two thieves, I suppose you mean." "They may be so," replied the witness, "for they were both *lawyers*."

NORTHSTAR LODGE.

THE brethren of the northstar lodge are informed, that the feast of saint JOHN, the evangelist, will be celebrated, at the lodge room in Manchester, on Monday, the 27th of December, instant, at which time it is expected an address will be delivered by a brother.

ABEL ALLIS, *secretary.*

Manchester, Dec. 1.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 8th inst. a BLACK HORSE, nine years old, a few grey hairs on the upper side of his mane, natural trotter, and shod all round. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and secure them so that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and for the horse only, twenty shillings, and all charges paid, by

ELIJAH SMITH, *junior.*

Pittsfield, Dec. 9, 1790. 9*1

DEXTER and POMEROY,

Apothecaries and druggists, at no. 49, Market street, Albany;

Have just imported from London, in the ship Goliah, a large and general assortment of genuine

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

Among which are the following PATENT medicines,

JAMES's fever powder,	Balsam of honey,
Leckyer's, Hooper's	Bateman's drops,
and Anderson's pills,	Godfrey's cordial,
Turlington's balsam of	British oil,
life,	Harlem oil,
	Essence peppermint.

LIKEWISE.

Mace,	White sugar candy,
Cinnamon,	Brown do.
Cloves,	Saltpetre,
Nutmegs,	Rosin,
Court plaister,	Brimstone,
Tooth brushes,	Flour of sulphur,

ALSO,

Spanish arnatto,	Oil of vitriol,
Allum,	Red sanders,
Copperas,	Prussian blue,
Madder,	Verdigrise,

The above medicines will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser made as easy as possible.

Practitioners and others may depend on having their orders carefully executed.

☞ Pot and pearl ashes, shipping fur, bees wax, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment.

Albany, Nov. 1790. 26†6w

Two pair of second hand
Potash KETTLES for sale;

GOOD butter, salts, pot or pearlashes, or wheat, received in payment.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE.

Manchester, Nov. 30, 1790. 28tf

THE proprietors of Brownington, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of the tax of two pounds nineteen shillings and four pence on each proprietor's right in said township, granted by said proprietors at a legal meeting, holden at the Vermont arms, in Bennington, on the 30th day of July last, for the purpose of allotting the first and second divisions in said township, and other incidental charges, are hereby notified, that so much of each delinquent proprietor's right, as will pay said tax, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of landlord William Child, in Thetford, in said county of Orange, on the 31st day of January next, at twelve o'clock, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the sum of two pounds nineteen shillings and four pence due on each, except otherwise marked:

Frederick Bosworth,	Lovice Smith, 36/3
Gideon Wright,	Barnard Silby, 36/3
Joshua Morse,	Ira Silby, 36/3
Oliver Phelps, 23/1	Sam. Chamberlin, 36/3
Mary Phelps, 23/1	John Bosworth, 18/1
Daniel Penfield, 23/1	Dan'l Brown, esq. 36/3
Roswel Brown,	Nathan Spellman, 36/3
Lot Fuller,	Phin. Kingsbury, 36/3
Uriah Seymour,	Paul Spooner, 36/3
Nathaniel Smith,	Thomas Lawton, 36/3
Nathaniel Smith, jun.	Benjamin Robinson,
William Smith,	Samuel Robinson, 36/3
Joseph Ely,	Nathaniel Lawrance,
John Strong, esq.	Asahel Hathaway.
Daniel Brown, jun. 36/3	

DAVID ROBINSON, collector.

Bennington, Nov. 22, 1790. 28

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Caleb Howard, late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that they will attend to the business of their appointment, on the last Wednesday of Dec. inst. and January next, from one till nine o'clock p. m. at the house of Levi Hathaway.

JOHN WARNER,
LEVI HATHAWAY.

Bennington, Dec. 11. 29

Just received, and now ready for sale,

FEDERAL HARMONY:

Containing,

The RUDIMENTS of PSALMODY,

In a familiar manner; together with

A COLLECTION of MUSIC.

(*Most of which are entirely new.*)

Composed by ASAHEL BENHAM.

Price 36*s.* per dozen—3*s*6 single.

Apply to JONATHAN ROBINSON.

Bennington, Dec. 1790. 29

Wanted immediately, by ANTHONY HASWELL,
A likely BOY, fourteen or fifteen years of age,
As an apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS.

THIS is to notify the proprietors of the township of Underhill, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of said township, holden on the 9th day of November, instant, a tax of thirteen shillings and two pence was voted by said proprietors, for the purpose of defraying the expence of alloting the second division, in said town, and other cost of said proprietors; they are requested to pay the same to me the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

DANIEL ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Nov. 12th, 1790. 29B

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to meet at their adjourned meeting at the statearms tavern, in Bennington, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine of the clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To see if the proprietors will rectify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both—and to see if they will complete, ratify and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part as they shall think necessary—or set them aside. 2. To see if they will divide the whole, or any part, of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax, if necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

DAVID ROBINSON, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, Nov. 15, 1790. 29B

WANTED, during the sitting of the state convention, and assembly, a likely, active young man, who understands cooking, and attending on table; for which service the cash will be paid. For particulars, enquire of the printer.

THE proprietors of Newhuntington, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of twelve shillings on each right, laid by the proprietors, at a legal meeting, holden at the house of Silas Hodges, in Clarendon, on the first Monday of June last, for defraying the expense of lotting out a division of one hundred acres to each right, for a first division in said Newhuntington, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights, as will pay said tax and legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, as the dwelling-house of Leonard Hodges, in Jericho, on the first Monday of February next, at nine o'clock, a. m. unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twelve shillings due from each proprietor.

Edward Burling,	Aaron Quimby,
Samuel Treadwell,	Josiah Quimby,
Jesse Lawrance,	Benjamin Ferriss,
Aaron Norristrand,	James Ferriss, 3rd.
John Lawrance,	Benjamin Ferriss, jun.
John Underhill,	Matthew Franklin,
Joshua Hunt,	Thomas Haviland,
Thomas Bowne,	Richard Titus,
Cornelius Davis,	Caleb Griffin,
Charles Hunt,	Edward Burling, jun.
Benjamin Cornel,	Samuel Averel,
Uriah Travis,	Aaron Quimby, jun.
William Gitsers,	Israel Honeywell,
Benjamin Bowne,	Jonathan Fowler,
David Guiron,	James Fowler,
Oliver Bessey, jun.	Joseph Cornell,
Joseph Antunes,	John Burling,
James Antunes,	Hugh Rider,
George Antunes,	Jonathan Pinckney,
John Angevine,	Gilbert Pinckney,
Jacob Coutant,	Charles Pinckney,
Samuel Crawford,	David Pinckney,
Thomas Oakley,	Joseph Cornell, jun.
Marmaduke Palmer,	William Cornell,
Peter Hungerford,	Hon. William Temple,
James Davis,	John Nelson,
Marmeduke Hunt,	Theodore Atkinson, jun.
James Ferriss,	Maj. Jonathan Moulton,
Thomas Ferriss,	Christopher Tappen, esq.
James Ferriss, jun.	Col. Clement March,
John Ferriss,	Isaac Oakley,
John Ferriss, jun.	John Cornell,
William Ferriss,	John Pinckney.

LEONARD HODGES, collector.

Jericho, Dec. 1790. 29

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. Abraham Jackson, late of Wallingford, in the county of Rutland, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of landlord Samuel Hull, in said Wallingford, on the last Thursdays of January and February next, from ten till two o'clock on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,
ELIHU SMITH,
JOSEPH RANDAL.

Wallingford, Dec. 4, 1790. 29

The Vermont Gazette.

While DECENCY *and* CANDOR *guide the* PEN——*Our* PRESS *shall* SCORN *the* IMPERIOUS FROWN *of* MEN.

VOLUME VIII.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1790. [NUMBER 31.

Printed and publiſhed (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods ſouth of the courthouſe, BENNINGTON.

WILLIAM and GARDNER HALL

Have juſt received a large and general aſſortment of dry and weſtindia

G O O D S,

Suitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon; which they will diſpoſe of, at a very low advance, for CASH or country PRODUCE:

Among which are the following articles, viz.

DArkblue, ſcarlet, bottlegreen, drab, dark & lightbrown, ſuperfine, ſecond and third cloths,
Plain & twilled coatings,
Half thick baiſe and engliſh flannels,
Callimancoes,
Moreens,
Shalloons,
Rattinets,
Durants,
Tammies,
Sattinets,
Laſtings and florentine,
Olive & bottlegreen cotton denims,
A beautiful aſſortment of light and dark chintzes and callicoes,
An aſſortment of ſtriped cotton veſt patterns,
Cambrick,
Plain lawns,
Beautiful needlewrought lawn aprons and handkerchiefs,
Muſlin handkerchiefs,
Elegant chints and purple ſhawls,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs,
Bandanna, romal, and ſilk ditto,
Modes and perſians,
India and engliſh taffaties,
Red, green, blue, white and black ſarſnets,
Corduroy,
Olive and black velvet,
Striped brown camblets,
Purple wilbores,
Mens ſilk & worſted hoſe,
A variety of elegant ribbons,
Iriſh linens,
White thread,
Ruſſia ſheeting,
White & green ſilk ſhag,
Roſe blankets and rugs,
Black and white lace and edgings, of different qualities,
Sewing ſilk and twiſt,
Shoe binding,
Scarlet gimp,
Ditto quality,
Men's & boys' caſtor and felt hats,
Diaper webb.

HARD WARE.

A general aſſortment of hard ware,
An elegant aſſortment of imperial, double gilt, and metal buttons,
Beautiful plated metal ſhoe and knee buckles,
Knives and forks,
Pen knives and cutteaux,
Razors,
Shears and ſciſſors,
Bridle bits,
Saddle trimmings,
Window glaſs,
Crockery ware,
Glaſſes,
Braſs & paper ink ſtands,
Looking glaſſes,
Large and ſmall cotton cards,
Snuff boxes,
Slates,
Pins and needles,
Skeleton and cap wire,
Gun powder,
Shot,
Sole and upper leather,
Calf ſkins.

GROCERY.

Snuff,
Pepper,
Alſpice,
Ginger,
Bohea tea,
Coffee,
Rice, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to enumerate in an advertiſement.

STATIONARY.

Bibles,
Teſtaments,
Spelling books,
Primers,
Writing paper,

ALSO,
A conſtant ſupply of L I Q U O R S, of all kinds;
For which beef, pork, wheat, butter, raw hides, and almoſt all kinds of country produce, will be received in exchange.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to the ſaid William and Gardner Hall, either by note or book account, of more than ſix months ſtanding, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment.

Pownal, Nov. 22, 1790. 27tf

TAKEN up in the public road, between captain Elijah Dewey's and the widow Beulah Billing's, in Bennington, on the evening of the fifth inſtant, A ſmall piece of fulled C L O T H.
The owner may have it, proving property and paying for this advertiſement, by applying to

CHALLIS FAY.

Bennington, Dec. 6. 29

SUBSCRIPTIONS
For SOAME JENYNS's
VIEW of the INTERNAL EVIDENCE of the chriſtian RELIGION,
To be printed by LORING ANDREWS, of Stockbridge,
Are received at A. HASWELL's office, *Bennington.*

F O R S A L E,
At public auction, or private ſale,
A R I G H T of L A N D,
in the townſhip of Philadelphia,
Being lot no. 10 in the firſt diviſion, and lot no. 17 in the ſecond diviſion.

ATTENDANCE will be given by the proprietor, at the houſe of the honorable Samuel Williams, eſquire, innholder in Rutland, on the third Tueſday, Wedneſday and Thurſday of March next, if not previouſly ſold at private ſale.——An indiſputable title will be given.—The purchaſer can have one year's credit, or more, as the parties may agree, for the whole of the purchaſe money, on good ſecurity.

December, 1790. JAMES AIKIN.

ALMANACKS.

This day is publiſhed, and now ſelling, wholeſale and retail, at ANTHONY HASWELL's office,
Alſo—by the ſeveral poſtriders from this office, and at moſt of the ſtores in the country,
The univerſal C A L E N D A R:
And northamerican A L M A N A C K,
For the year of our Lord, 1791.
Calculated for the meridian of Vermont, lat. 42° 20′ N. long. 72° 50′ W.
By SAMUEL STEARNS, profeſſor of the mathematics, natural philoſophy, and phyſic.
☞ Great allowance made to thoſe who buy by the quantity.—This almanack is printed on a good type.

W A N T E D I M M E D I A T E L Y,
A FAITHFUL ſteady man, to perform the duties of a POST from BENNINGTON to WINDSOR. Apply to A. HASWELL.

United Columbia.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.
HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 8.

A MESSAGE was received from the ſenate by mr. Otis, their ſecretary, informing the houſe, that the ſenate is now ready to meet them in the ſenate chamber, to receive the Preſident of the United States, and ſuch communications as he may be pleaſed to make—and that ſeats are provided for the members accordingly.

The ſpeaker (preceded by the ſergeant at arms with his mace) attended by the members, proceeded to the ſenate chamber. About twelve o'clock the preſident of the United States arrived, accompanied by the ſecretary of ſtate, the ſecretary at war, the attorney general, mr. ſecretary Lear, and his aids—when he was pleaſed to make the following ſpeech;

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

IN meeting you again, I feel much ſatisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations on the favorable proſpects which continue to diſtinguiſh our public affairs. The abundant fruits of another year have bleſſed our country with plenty, and with the means of a flouriſhing commerce—The progreſs of public credit is witneſſed by a conſiderable riſe of American ſtock abroad as well as at home—And the revenues allotted for this and other national purpoſes, have been productive beyond the calculations by which they were regulated—This latter circumſtance is the more pleaſing, as it is not only a proof of the fertility of our reſources, but as it aſſures us of a further increaſe of the national reſpectability and credit; and let me add, as it bears an honorable teſtimony to the patriotiſm and integrity of the mercantile and marine part of the citizens—the punctuality of the former in diſcharging their engagements has been exemplary.

In conforming to the powers veſted in me by the acts of the laſt ſeſſion, a loan of three millions of florins, towards which ſome proviſional meaſures had previouſly taken place, has been completed in Holland, as well the celerity with which it has been filled, as the nature of the terms (conſidering the more than ordinary demand for borrowing created by the ſituation of Europe) give a reaſonable hope, that the further execution of thoſe powers may proceed with advantage and ſucceſs. The ſecretary of the treaſury, has my direction to communicate ſuch further particulars as may be requiſite for more preciſe information.

Since your laſt ſeſſions, I have received communications, by which it appears, that the diſtrict of Kentucky, at preſent a part of Virginia, has concurred in certain propoſitions contained in a law of that ſtate; in conſequence of which the diſtrict is to become a diſtrict of the union, in caſe the requiſite ſanction of congreſs be added—for this ſanction application is now made—I ſhall cauſe the papers on this very important tranſaction to be laid before you. The liberality and harmony with which it has been conducted, will be found to do great honor to both the parties; and the ſentiments of warm attachment to the union and its preſent government, expreſſed by our fellow citizens of Kentucky, cannot fail to add an affectionate concern for their peculiar welfare, to the great national impreſſions under which you will decide on the caſe ſubmitted to you.

It has been heretofore known to congreſs, that frequent incurſions have been made on our frontier ſettlements by certain banditti of indians, from the northweſt ſide of the Ohio: theſe, with ſome of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabaſh, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by ſuch parts of the neighboring tribes as could be ſeduced to join in their hoſtilities, or afford them a retreat for their priſoners and plunder, they have, inſtead of liſtening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the united ſtates, renewed their violences with freſh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been ſacrificed; and ſome of them under circumſtances peculiarly ſhocking, whilſt others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.

Theſe aggravated provocations rendered it eſſential to the ſafety of the weſtern ſettlements, that the aggreſſors ſhould be made ſenſible, that the government of the union is not leſs capable of puniſhing their crimes, than it is diſpoſed to reſpect their rights, and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defenſive meaſures, it became neceſſary to put in force the act, which empowers the preſident to call out the militia for the protection of the frontiers. And I have accordingly authoriſed an expedition, in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with ſuch draughts of militia as were deemed ſufficient. The event of the meaſure is yet unknown to me. The ſecretary of war is directed to lay before you a ſtatement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an eſtimate of the expence with which it will be attended.

The diſturbed ſituation of Europe, and particularly the critical poſture of the great maritime powers, whilſt it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and ſecurity enjoyed by the united ſtates, reminds us at the ſame time of the circumſpection with which it becomes us to preſerve theſe bleſſings. It requires alſo that we ſhould not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparations for war among the nations moſt concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby at leaſt enhance the price of tranſporting its valuable productions to their proper markets.——I recommend it to your ſerious reflections, how far, and in what mode it may be expedient to guard againſt embarraſſments from theſe contingencies, by ſuch encouragements to our own navigation as will render our commerce and agriculture leſs dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moment moſt intereſting to both of theſe great objects. Our fiſheries, and the tranſportation of our own produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourſelves againſt this evil.

Your attention ſeems not to be [illegible] due to that particular branch of our trade which [illegible] to the Mediterranean. So many circumſtances [illegible] ing the preſent ſtate of it [illegible] will not think any deliberation [illegible] may lead to its relief and [illegible].

The laws you have already [illegible] ment of a judiciary ſyſtem, [illegible]

justice to all descriptions of persons. You will consider in your wisdom, whether improvements in that system may yet be made; and particularly, whether an uniform process of execution on sentences issuing from the federal courts, be not desirable through all the states.

The patronage of our commerce, of our merchants and seamen, has called for the appointment of consuls in foreign countries. It seems expedient to regulate by law the exercise of that jurisdiction and those functions which are permited them, either by express convention, or by a friendly indulgence in the places of their residence. The consular convention too, with his most christian majesty, has stipulated in certain cases, the aid of the national authority to his consuls established here. Some legislative provision is requisite to carry these stipulations into full effect.

The establishment of the militia—of a mint—of standards of weights and measures, of the postoffice and postroads, are subjects, which (I presume) you will resume of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

The sufficiency of the revenues you have established for the objects to which they are appropriated, leaves no doubt that the residuary provisions will be commensurate to the other objects for which the public faith stands now pledged. Allow me moreover to hope that it will be a favorite policy with you, not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but as far and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit, to exonerate it of the principal itself. The appropriation you have made of the western lands, explains your dispositions on this subject, and I am persuaded the sooner that valuable fund can be made to contribute along with other means, to the actual reduction of the public debt, the more salutary will the measure be to every public interest, as well as the more satisfactory to our constituents.

Gentlemen of the senate, and house of representatives,

In pursuing the various and weighty business of the present session, I indulge the fullest persuasion that your consultations will be equally marked with wisdom, and animated by the love of your country. In whatever belongs to my duty, you shall have all the co-operation which an undiminished zeal for its welfare can inspire. It will be happy for us both, and our best reward, if by a successful administration of our respective trusts, we can make the established government more and more instrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, December 8th, 1790.

The president then retired, and the members of the house returned to their hall, where the speaker laid before them a copy of the speech which was read by the clerk.

On motion of mr. Williamson, it was voted, that the speech of the president of the united states to both houses of congress, be referred to a committee of the whole house—and be made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Mr. Williamson then moved, that two chaplains of different denominations, be appointed—one for each house—to interchange weekly—which motion was carried in the affirmative—and the clerk directed to inform the senate.

A committee was appointed, consisting of mr. Sherman, mr. Williamson, and mr. Clymer, to bring in a bill to establish the postoffice and post roads in the united states.

Mr. Williamson, after some introductory observations on the importance of diffusing information among the people, and the utility of newspapers for that purpose, moved, That the clerk of the house be directed to furnish each of the members with three of the public newspapers printed in this city, at their own election—the papers to be left at their respective lodgings.—Laid on the table. *Adjourned.*

Thursday, Dec. 9. Mr. Williamson's motion respecting newspapers, which was laid on the table yesterday, was read, and taken into consideration.

M. Fitzsimons said, he hoped the resolution would not be agreed to: the subject, said he, has frequently been discussed—and much expence of time has been incurred. For his own part he knew of no reasons which existed, that should induce the house, at this session, to deviate from former practice, and the custom which had always been observed by the old congress—debating the subject would probably be attended by as much expence, as taking the papers in the usual way.

Mr. Madison offered some objections to the motion: he was in favor of taking the whole of the publications, or none—taking a part would be giving a preference to particular presses, and would savour of partiality.

Mr. Williamson supported the motion: he begged gentlemen to consider, that if no limitation was set to the number of newspapers, what the expence might amount to. He said he did not know the exact number printed in the city, whether ten or fifteen; but if congress made it a rule to take all that was, or might be, printed, they may be encreased to a hundred—and after the encrease of the house, by addition to the representation, it will be worth while for a printer to set up a paper merely to supply congress. He said he was disposed to give encouragement to the press, in printing books—which would be really advantageous to the country, by rendering importations unnecessary; but as to newspapers, they are a species of printing, which dies with the day.—He mentioned the number of papers formerly taken by the house, among which were some (said he) that were never read by any body. He was for limitting the number, therefore had mentioned three—still he was not tenacious of that number; but whatever else was determined in the business, he thoght there ought to be a limitation.

Mr. Livermore said he should vote for the resolution—which being put, was carried in the affirmative——22 to 15.

A message was received from the senate, informing that they had concurred in the resolution of the house for the appointment of chaplains—and have on their part appointed the right reverend bishop White.

On motion of mr. Smith, tomorrow was assigned by the house for the election of a Chaplain—the rev. doctor Blair, and the rev. mr. Green, were nominated.

A message was received from the president of the united states, by mr. secretary Lear, with the papers mentioned in his speech, respecting the admission of Kentucky as a member of the union.

The message and papers were read by the clerk of the house.—The papers contain a copy of the proceedings of a convention in Kentucky—and a memorial from the same, to the president and congress of the united states.

Mr. Benson gave notice, that he should move for a committee to be appointed, to bring in a bill or bills, for determining the time of choosing electors in the several states, of president, and vicepresident—also determining, in case of vacancy of the office of president and vicepresident, by death, or absence from the seat of government, who shall exercise the office of president.

A letter was received from the secretary at war, addressed to the speaker, accompanying sundry papers respecting the western expedition, and the expences attending the same.

On motion of mr. Williamson, a committee was appointed, consisting of mr. White, mr. Seney, and mr. Baldwin, to bring in a bill to amend the act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *December* 10.

The order of the day being called for, the house proceeded to ballot for a chaplain. The ballots being collected, there appeared for mr. Blair, 25; for mr. Green, 16. The speaker accordingly declared the former chosen.

The reading of the papers communicated by the secretary at war, relative to the expedition against the indians, being called for, the clerk attended that business.

These papers contained particulars of the depredations committed by the indians, on the frontiers, for almost a year past, communicated in a series of accounts from private persons, public characters, and bodies, in letters, memorials, and representations, to the president of the united states, the secretary at war, &c.

The clerk then read an estimate of the expences attending the expedition against the Wabash nation, and the banditti of indians; 1500 militia and about 400 federal troops, are employed on this occasion. The amount of the expence is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The instructions of the president of the united states to gov. Saintclair, and the letters from the secretary at war to gen. Harmar, were then read.

On motion of mr. Sherman, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the united states. And messrs. Gilman, Grout, Wadsworth, Floyd, P. Mulenberg, Boudinot, Smith, (M.) Bloodworth, Smith, (Southc.) and Jackson, were appointed the committee.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that the president of the united states, having received a communication from the president and commonality of the city of Paris, had thought proper to lay the same before the senate, who had directed their secretary to bring them to the house. The letter from the president and commonality of Paris, was accompanied with 26 printed copies of an eulogium on dr. Franklin.

SATURDAY, *December* 11.

A petition from the commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, informing, that as congress had agreed upon the city of Philadelphia for their residence, and as the county court house was thought to be the most eligible place for their accommodation, they had fitted it in the best manner possible for their reception, to be appropriated to their use, so long as congress remain in this city, and had accordingly delivered the keys to the doorkeeper.

The order of the day was called for, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the address in answer to the speech of the president of the united states; whereupon mr. speaker left the chair, and mr. Livermore took the chair of the committee; sundry amendments were proposed, which, after a considerable debate, were disagreed to by the committee; the committee then rose, and the speaker having resumed the chair, the chairman reported, that the committee of the whole house have had under consideration the address in answer to the president's speech, and had agreed to the same, without any amendment; and the same was agreed to by the house.

On motion, ordered, that a committee be appointed to wait on the president of the united states, to know when and where it will be convenient for him to receive said address; and that messrs. Madison, Ames, and Tucker, be the committee.

On motion of mr. White, ordered, that two members be added to the committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, in amendment to an act, entitled, "An act to promote the progress of useful arts," and that messrs. Williamson and Sherman, be added to the said committee.

Mr. Madison, from the committee appointed to wait on the president of the united states, reported, that they had waited on the president, to know when and where it would be convenient to receive the address in answer to his speech, and he pleased to signify that it would be agreeable to him to receive it on Monday next, at two o'clock, at his own house.

MONDAY, *December* 13.

A letter from the secretary of the treasury was read, accompanied with a report from him.

On motion, resolved, that the house shall, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Smith wished to shew some attention to the president and commonalty of Paris, for their marked politeness to the memory of one of our illustrious citizens. The house concurred in sentiment with mr. Smith—and resolved that the speaker do accordingly communicate the sense of the house thereon to the president of the commons of Paris.

Mr. Lee moved for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill to direct the mode by which the evidences of the debt of the united states, which have been destroyed, may be renewed.

At two o'clock the house, preceded by the sergeant at arms, waited upon the president, and delivered their address as follows:

SIR,

The representatives of the people of the united states have taken into consideration your address to the two houses, at the opening of the present session of congress.

We share in the satisfaction inspired by the prospects, which continue to be so auspicious to our public affairs. The blessings resulting from the smiles of heaven on our agriculture, the rise of public credit, with the further advantages promised by it, and the fertility of resources, which are found so little burthensome to the community, fully authorise our mutual congratulations on the present occasion. Nor can we learn, without an additional gratification, that the laws for providing adequate revenues have been so honorably seconded by those classes of citizens, whose probity and patriotism were more immediately concerned.

The success of the loan opened in Holland, under the disadvantages of the present moment, is the more important, as it not only denotes the confidence already placed in the united states, but as the effect of a judicious application of that aid, will still further illustrate the solidity of the foundation on which the public credit rests.

The preparatory steps taken by the state of Virginia, in concert with the district of Kentucky, towards the erection of the latter into a distinct member of the union, exhibit a liberality mutually honorable to the parties. We shall bestow on this important subject the favorable consideration which it merits; and with the national policy which ought to govern our decision, shall not fail to mingle the affectionate sentiments, which are awakened by those expressed in behalf of our fellow citizens of Kentucky.

Whilst we regret the necessity which has produced offensive hostilities against some of the indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, we sympathize too much with our western brethren not to behold with approbation the watchfulness and vigor which have been exerted by the executive authority, for their protection; and which, we trust, will make the aggressors sensible that it is their interest to merit, by a peaceable behaviour, the friendship and humanity which the united states are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation, has, at all times appeared to us highly important. The point of view, under which you have recommended it to us, is strongly enforced by the actual state of things in Europe. It will be incumbent on us, to consider in what mode our commerce and agriculture can be best relieved from an injurious dependence on the navigation of other nations, which the frequency of their wars renders too precarious a resource for conveying the productions of our country to market.

The present state of our trade in the Mediterranean, seems not less to demand, and will accordingly receive, the attention which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in eſtabliſhing a judiciary ſyſtem, which opens the door of juſtice to all without diſtinction of perſons, it will be our diſpoſition to incorporate every improvement which experience may ſuggeſt: and we ſhall conſider, in particular, how far the uniformity, which in other caſes is found convenient in the adminiſtration of the general government through all the ſtates, may be introduced into the forms and rules of executing ſentences iſſued from the federal courts.

The proper regulations of the juriſdiction of functions, which may be exerciſed by conſuls of the united ſtates in foreign countries, with the proviſions ſtipulated to thoſe of his moſt chriſtian majeſty eſtabliſhed here, are ſubjects of too much conſequence to the public intereſt and honor not to partake of our deliberations.

We ſhall renew our attention to the eſtabliſhment of the militia, and the other ſubjects unfiniſhed at the laſt ſeſſion—and ſhall proceed in them with all the diſpatch, which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of ſome of them, will allow.

Nothing has given us more ſatisfaction than to find that the revenues heretofore eſtabliſhed, have proved adequate to the purpoſes to which they were allotted. In extending the proviſion to the reſiduary objects, it will be equally our care to ſecure ſufficiency and punctuality in the payments due from the treaſury of the united ſtates. We ſhall alſo never loſe ſight of the policy of diminiſhing the public debt, as faſt as the increaſe of the public reſources will permit; and are particularly ſenſible of the many conſiderations which preſs a reſort to the auxiliary reſource furniſhed by the public lands.

In purſuing every branch of the weighty buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, it will be our conſtant ſtudy to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our ſucceſs may be, we can at leaſt anſwer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavours. In your cooperation, we are ſure of a reſource, which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the eſtabliſhed government will juſtify the confidence which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow citizens.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,

THE ſentiments expreſſed in your addreſs, are entitled to my particular acknowledgement.—Having no object but the good of our country, this teſtimony of approbation and confidence, from its immediate repreſentatives, muſt be amongſt my beſt rewards, as the ſupport of your enlightened patriotiſm has been among my greateſt encouragements. Being perſuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the ſame auſpicious principle, I look forward to the happieſt conſequences from your deliberations, during the preſent ſeſſion.

G. WASHINGTON.

Foreign Affairs.

Italy.

ROME, *Aug.* 7. SOME frenchmen are arreſted almoſt every day in this metropolis. The order extends to every rank, ſtrangers, prieſts, or hereticks; they are immediately conducted to the frontiers, and wiſhed a good voyage, after being firſt ſtrictly enjoined to appear no more in the pope's dominions.

England.

LONDON, *September* 14. After the conqueſt of Zettin, the turks were conſtrained in their flight to abandon a great number of children: previous to which they faſtened round the necks of theſe little unfortunates, a note, on which was written as follows, "May the God of mercy inſpire with pity thoſe into whoſe hands this innocent child may fall. Praiſe and glory to thee, all-merciful God; thou haſt formed man for life. Wherefore doſt thou ſuffer thy children to deſtroy each other?—Ah! miſerable orphan! abandoned by the author of thy exiſtence—God alone can be thy guide and thy protector."

The princes of France are now degraded to penſioners. This is perhaps as great a ſtride towards deſpotiſm as any monarch of France at any one time ever made.

Oct. 4. The ſpaniards are forbidden, by a late mandate from the court of Madrid, to ſend any of their children into France for education. Theſe meaſures loſe their end, and do not prevent the circulation of free remarks upon the proceedures of the government at Madrid. A print has been privately circulated there which occaſions much alarm, and equal inquiry; but the offender has hitherto proved fortunate enough to have eſcaped detection. It repreſents a man ſeated at the foot of a tree, from one of the brances of which a loaf was hanging. Affliction and anger united are viſible in his countenance. He looks up at the bread, and from his mouth iſſue theſe words: *Se no baxas, me levanto; cui dada a ti, Carlos quarto.* "Unleſs you drop, I muſt riſe; and then, Charles the fourth, beware!"

In the upper and lower Valais, near Switzerland, an open inſurrection of the peaſants againſt their rulers has taken place. The magiſtrates fled, and the populace maſters of the country. Theſe have taken poſſeſſion of the forts and caſtles, and of the gunpowder mill and magazine, reſolving to be independent. One Carteli is their commander.

They have adopted a national cockade, red, white and green; and have eſtabliſhed an aſſembly at Martigni. They have alſo expelled the monks from the abbey of Saintmaurice.

The neighboring ſtates are terribly alarmed; Berne in particular, is endeavoring to prevent the contagion from ſpreading.

The bailly of Vevay has been informed, by a courier, that 16,000 men are in arms, under the command of monſieur de Melune, treaſurer of the *pays de vaud.*

The military preparations are, in ſhort, exceedingly alarming.

Oct. 5. A meſſenger was ſent off from mr. Pitt's houſe, in Downingſtreet, on Sunday night, to deſire the return of ſir Archibald Campbell to town, who is in the highlands of Scotland; mr. Dundas' return is likewiſe required.

The duke of Leeds' meſſenger was ordered into cloſewaiting yeſterday, to be ready to carry diſpatches to his majeſty's miniſters at the foreign courts.

A meſſenger arrived yeſterday morning early at the duke of Leeds' office, Whitehall, with letters from earl Gower, at Paris.

Six ſail of the line have been ordered for foreign ſervice within the laſt two or three days, and are accordingly victualling with eight months proviſions, viz. the Marlborough, Culloden, Cumberland, Orion, and Lion, of 74—and the Ardent, of 64 guns—beſides two frigates.

The port admirals at the different out ports, have orders to keep every ſhip under their command in conſtant readineſs for immediate ſervice.

United Columbia.

Georgia.

SAVANNAH, *October* 21. THESE are to give notice, that, from and after the firſt day of October next enſuing, no perſon will be admitted into the Creek nations, unleſs he be furniſhed with a paſſport from the governor of the ſtate, or commandant of the ſtate or diſtrict in which he or they reſide. And no perſon will be permitted to trade or traffick in the nations without having firſt obtained a licenſe for that purpoſe from the preſident of the united ſtates, or the ſuperintendant of indian affairs.

Given under my hand, at Saintmary's, in Georgia, this twelfth day of September, 1790.

ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.
Chief and ſuperintendant of the Creek nations.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *December* 27.

It is a remarkable fact, in favour of the utility of moral character, in human affairs, that the three perſonages who appear to conduct or ſuſtain, by their influence and abilities, the governments of three great nations, are all men of fair private character. It is hardly neceſſary to mention that theſe three men are WASHINGTON, in the united ſtates——FAYETTE, in FRANCE—and PITT, in Greatbritain.

Tho' ſhallow politicians ſtill may brawl,
That public character is all in all—
'Tis falſe as gameſter's cards—or dice—or hell!
Who errs in private—never can rule well.

The ſubject of war and of peace, and vice verſus, between *don* and the great *lion*, has been alternately ſounded in our ears, to the no ſmall amuſement of us lookers on. Accounts to October 1ſt, proclaim *peace* again! perhaps it may be ſo. Be it ſo, or be it not ſo, what care we? We dwell in peaceful habitations, and pleaſant places.——We invite foreigners to come and dwell among us, they come, and are not oppreſſed.

The *lion* complains—thou treadeſt on my *tail*, inſulting *don*—revenge——thy poſſeſſions, thy rights, or thy *mexicans*, ſhall pay for this—or, by GEORGE, thy blood ſhall anſwer it!

How the mighty *lion* vaunts!—yet, alas! *king of animals!* thou art again trodden under foot of the quiet, inoffenſive *don*. Thy beloved ſhip, the *Trelawny Planter*, hath been ſtopped in its way from Jamaica, by a ſpaniſh 74, ranſacked, and its grieved captain held in durance, at the pleaſure of the dons! O direful diſgrace! O *hydra* indignity! is it not equal to the Nootka inſult! I'll wag my tail again—and declare vengeance from this new ſource!—— Ha! ha! ha! how pitiful doth that man appear to the obſerving world, who ſwells with indignant pride until his entrails ſtrew the ſtreets!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
By SAXTON SQUIRE,
of Bennington,
A SMART, LIKELY, ACTIVE BOY,
FOURTEEN or fifteen years of age, as an apprentice to the [illegible] buſineſſes.
ALSO—A [illegible] work in [illegible] 3t

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE intelligence office, formerly kept by Haſwell and Ruſſell, is conducted by the ſubſcriber, in the northeaſt room of the houſe of mr. Samuel Hicks, one door ſouth of the printing office, where conſtant attendance will be given, and every information reſpecting the ſituation of lands in Vermont, as uſual—and whether it has been ſold for taxes within the ſeven years laſt paſt.—He will continue to receive powers of attorney from thoſe ladies and gentlemen, who own lands in the ſtate, and may pleaſe to intruſt him with the care thereof, as their agent—and will faithfully execute their orders, on the moſt reaſonable terms—and will, from time to time, pay the ſeveral taxes that may have been, or ſhall be, levied on their lands—provided he is furniſhed with money for that purpoſe ſeaſonably.

As this inſtitution has been found, by experience, to be beneficial to many landowners, he flatters himſelf that he ſhall ſtill ſhare the patronage of thoſe for whoſe benefit is was inſtituted——and no exertion ſhall be wanting on his part, to render it of public utility; whereby he hopes to gain to himſelf ſome ſmall profit.

He likewiſe carries on the bookbinding and ſtationary buſineſſes, in the ſame room—where he has for ſale, an elegant aſſortment of cheap

PAPER HANGINGS,

teſtaments, pamphlets of various kinds, and the different kinds of blanks made uſe of in this ſtate.

DAVID RUSSELL.

Bennington, Dec. 27, 1790.

C A S H.

BROWNSON and SEAMAN,
Of Sunderland, merchants,
WANT TO PURCHASE AN ELEGANT

Saddle HORSE;

A bright bay would be prefered—

AND muſt not be more than five or ſix years old; well bitted—of the value of twenty pounds, or upwards—for which the beſt of pay will be made.

For an HORSE of the above deſcription they will pay one half of the price in CASH.——He muſt be warranted ſound. None need be offered unleſs well worth the money.

Dec. 25, 1790. 3t

TO BE SOLD,

A ſmall dwelling HOUSE, a convenient TANYARD, SHOP, &c.

Together with about

Two and an half acres of LAND,

Lying near landlord PETTIBONE's, in Manchester.

THE STAND is excellent for a tanner and ſhoemaker.

For further particulars, reſpecting ſaid TENEMENTS, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living thereon.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.

Manchester, Dec. 1, 1790. 3t

ALL perſons having demands on the eſtate of captain Lemuel Buck, late of Arlington, in the county of Bennington and ſtate of Vermont, deceaſed, are hereby notified to bring in their ſeveral accounts, of all ſorts, to the ſubſcriber, in Arlington, aforeſaid, for ſettlement, within one year from the date hereof; as all creditors to ſaid eſtate, who neglect to exhibit their demands, as aforeſaid, will be forever excluded from recovering their debts or demands.

Likewiſe—all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment—and prevent the neceſſity of ſuits.

LEMUEL BUCK, adminiſtrator.

Arlington, Dec. 1790. 3t43

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonreſident proprietors of land in the townſhip of Jamaica, in the ſtate of Vermont, that their lands are taxed, in a ſtate tax for the year 1790, as follows, viz.

First diviſion—1/4 on each lot.—No. 55, 89, 19, 62, 121, 12, 142, 56, 65, 90, 54, 70, 106, 123, 36, 69, 122, 111, 120, 66, 58, 130.

Second diviſion—1/4 on each lot.—No. 141, 105, 32, 128, 23, 38, 129, 97, 15, 134, 110, 88, 114, 20, 45, 39, 40, 31, 10, 100, 35, 83, 91, 95, 94, 98, 99, 115, 79, 125, 92, 84, 117, 106, 29, 127.

Third diviſion—1/6 on each lot.—No. 205, 176, 212, 213, 165, 200, 203, 170, 214, 211, 195, 162, 157, 201, 175, 199, 181, 186, 159, 188, 189, 193, 168, 171, 206, 153, 160, 184, 173, 215, 163, 145, 149, 180, 177, 209, 155.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid, on or before the firſt day of February next, ſo much of ſaid lands will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of captain Caleb Hayward, in Jamaica, at ten o'clock, in the morning, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

JOHN WELLMAN, conſtable.

Jamaica, Dec. 25, 1790. 3t

Parnassian Chronicle.

THE ROSE.

THE rose had been wash'd, lately wash'd in a shower,
That Mary to Anne convey'd:
The plentiful moisture incumber'd the flower,
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.
The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet;
And it seem'd, to a fanciful view,
To weep for the buds it had left with regret,
On the flourishing bush where it grew.
I hastily seiz'd it, unfit as it was
For a nosegay, so dripping and drown'd;
And shaking it rudely—too rudely, alas!
I snap'd it—it fell to the ground!
"And such, I exclaimed, is the pitiless part,
"Some act by the delicate mind:
"Regardless of wringing and breaking the heart,
"Already to sorrow resign'd.
"This elegant Rose, had I shaken it less,
"Might have bloom'd with the owner awhile;
"And the tear that is wip'd with a little address,
"May be follow'd perhaps with a smile!"

Comus's Feast.

A TRULY *laughable* threat, from a wise Novascotia skipper of a little fishing vessel, who bro't his fish to Boston market for sale. This great and mighty CAPTAIN, finding a little more difficulty in entering his fish than he had expected, suddenly, swelling with over boiling resentment, exclaimed, "If every *novascotiaman* was of my opinion, they would let you all *starve* before they brought another fish to this port!!!" The adventures of every day seem to contradict the proverb, "*That there is nothing new under the sun.*"

A Profligate young nobleman, being in sober company, desired leave to toast the *devil*. The gentleman who sat next to him, said, he had no objections to any of his lordship's *friends*.

THE elector of Cologne, is likewise an archbishop. One of the electors, swearing one day prophanely, asked a peasant, who seemed to wonder, what he was surprised at? "To hear an archbishop swear;" answered the peasant. "I swear, replied the elector, not as an archbishop, but as a prince." "But, my lord, said the peasant, when the prince goes to the devil, what will become of the archbishop?"

ONE irishman said to another, on hearing peace proclaimed, "Arrah, now, but the devil burn me, if ever I think the french will be at *peace* at all at all, 'till there's another *war*."

THE proprietors of Pittsfield and Hancock, in the state of Vermont, are hereby informed, that at an adjourned meeting, holden on the first day of October, 1789, there were three taxes voted by said proprietors, for the following purposes, viz. one of nine shillings, for paying the debts of the propriety; one of four shillings, in the township of Pittsfield, for making roads; and one of four shillings, in the township of Hancock, for making roads—the same being committed to me to collect, unless said taxes are paid to me immediately, their lands will be exposed for sale, as the law directs.

THOMAS HODGKINS, collector.

Pittsfield, Nov. 12, 1790. 30W

DEXTER and POMEROY,

Apothecaries and druggists, at no. 49, Market-street, Albany;

Have just imported from London, in the ship Goliah, a large and general assortment of genuine

DRUGS and MEDICINES;

Among which are the following PATENT medicines,

JAMES's fever powder,	Balsam of honey,
Lockyer's, Hooper's	Bateman's drops,
and Anderson's pills,	Godfrey's cordial,
Turlington's balsam of	British oil,
life,	Harlem oil,
	Essence peppermint.

LIKEWISE.

Mace,	White sugar candy,
Cinnamon,	Brown do.
Cloves,	Saltpetre,
Nutmegs,	Rosin,
Court plaister,	Brimstone,
Tooth brushes,	Flour of sulphur,

ALSO,

Spanish arnatto,	Oil of vitriol,
Allum,	Red sanders,
Copperas,	Prussian blue,
Madder,	Verdigrise,

The above medicines will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and payment to the purchaser made as easy as possible.

Practitioners and others may depend on having their orders carefully executed.

☞ Pot and pearl ashes, shipping fur, bees wax, and most kinds of country produce, taken in payment.

Albany, Nov. 1790. 26tf6w

THIS is to notify the proprietors of the township of Underhill, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of said township, holden on the 9th day of November, instant, a tax of thirteen shillings and two pence was voted by said proprietors, for the purpose of defraying the expence of alloting the second division, in said town, and other cost of said proprietors; they are requested to pay the same to me the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

DANIEL ORMSBY, collector.

Manchester, Nov. 12th, 1790. 29B

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to meet at their adjourned meeting at the statearms tavern, in Bennington, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine of the clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To see if the proprietors will rectify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both—and to see if they will complete, ratify and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part as they shall think necessary—or set them aside. 2. To see if they will divide the whole, or any part, of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax, if necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

DAVID ROBINSON, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, Nov. 15, 1790. 29B

WANTED, during the sitting of the state convention, and assembly, a likely, active young man, who understands cooking, and attending on table; for which service the cash will be paid. For particulars, enquire of the printer.

THE proprietors of Newhuntington, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of twelve shillings on each right, laid by the proprietors, at a legal meeting, holden at the house of Silas Hodges, in Clarendon, on the first Monday of June last, for defraying the expense of lotting out a division of one hundred acres to each right, for a first division in said Newhuntington, are hereby informed, that so much of their respective rights, as will pay said tax and legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, as the dwelling-house of Leonard Hodges, in Jericho, on the first Monday of February next, at nine o'clock, a. m. unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of twelve shillings due from each proprietor.

Edward Burling,	Aaron Quimby,
Samuel Treadwell,	Josiah Quimby,
Jesse Lawrance,	Benjamin Ferriss,
Aaron Norristrand,	James Ferriss, 3rd.
John Lawrance,	Benjamin Ferriss, jun.
John Underhill,	Matthew Franklin,
Joshua Hunt,	Thomas Haviland,
Thomas Bowne,	Richard Titus,
Cornelius Davis,	Caleb Griffin,
Charles Hunt,	Edward Burling, jun.
Benjamin Cornel,	Samuel Averel,
Uriah Travis,	Aaron Quimby, jun.
William Gitsers,	Israel Honeywell,
Benjamin Bowne,	Jonathan Fowler,
David Guiron,	James Fowler,
Oliver Bessey, jun.	Joseph Cornell,
Joseph Antunes,	John Burling,
James Antunes,	Hugh Rider,
George Antunes,	Jonathan Pinckney,
John Angevine,	Gilbert Pinckney,
Jacob Coutant,	Charles Pinckney,
Samuel Crawford,	David Pinckney,
Thomas Oakley,	Joseph Cornell, jun.
Marmaduke Palmer,	William Cornell,
Peter Hungerford,	Hon. William Temple,
James Davis,	John Nelson,
Marmeduke Hunt,	Theodore Atkinson, jun.
James Ferriss,	Maj. Jonathan Moulton,
Thomas Ferriss,	Christopher Tappen, esq.
James Ferriss, jun.	Col. Clement March,
John Ferriss,	Isaac Oakley,
John Ferriss, jun.	John Cornell,
William Ferriss,	John Pinckney.

LEONARD HODGES, collector.

Jericho, Dec. 1790. 29

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. Abraham Jackson, late of Wallingford, in the county of Rutland, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of landlord Samuel Hull, in said Wallingford, on the last Thursdays of January and February next, from ten till two o'clock on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL SPENCER,
ELIHU SMITH,
JOSEPH RANDAL.

Wallingford, Dec. 4, 1790. 29

FRESH GOODS.

STRONG and PORTER,

At their store, opposite the printing office, Bennington,
Have just opened

A general assortment of european and india

GOODS;

Suitable for the present season.

CONSISTING of almost all kinds of dry goods, hard wares, saddlery, hat trimings, joiner's tools, dye woods, crockery, grocery, &c. &c. Which they wish to dispose of for READY PAY ONLY—and on such terms, they flatter themselve, as will be agreeable to those who shall favour them with their custom.

Clean cotton and linen RAGS, old brass, and pewter, and almost all kinds of country produce, received in payment.

Wanted, at said store, wheat, pork, shipping furs, Vermont state money, and all kinds of public securities—for which part cash will be paid.

Bennington, December 20, 1790. 30tf

JOSIAH SAWYER

HEREBY informs his creditors, that he has petitioned the general assembly of the state of Vermont, to have leave to come into said state, and transact business, and make settlements with his creditors, for the space of one year—and that his body be secured from any arrests, on account of debt—in the mean time any of said creditors are requested to appear at the session of said assembly in Bennington, on the second Tuesday in January next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Clarendon, December 10, 1790. 30

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Abraham Anderson, late of Pownal, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of mr. Ebenezer Seely, in said Pownal, on the last Wednesdays of December inst. and January next, from one till eight of the clock p. m. on each of said days.

☞ No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

AMASA HUNGERFORD,
DAVID PAGE.

Pownal, Dec. 7, 1790. 29

Two pair of second hand
Potash KETTLES for sale;

GOOD butter, salts, pot or pearlashes, or wheat, received in payment.

CALDWELL & MYNDERSE.

Manchester, Nov. 30, 1790. 28tf

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 8th inst. a BLACK HORSE, nine years old, a few grey hairs on the upper side of his mane, natural trotter, and shod all round. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and secure them so that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and for the horse only, twenty shillings, and all charges paid, by

ELIJAH SMITH, *junior.*

Pittsfield, Dec. 9, 1790. 9*I

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Caleb Howard, late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice, that they will attend to the business of their appointment, on the last Wednesday of Dec. inst. and January next, from one till nine o'clock p. m. at the house of Levi Hathaway.

JOHN WARNER,
LEVI HATHAWAY.

Bennington, Dec. 11. 29

Just received, and now ready for sale,

FEDERAL HARMONY:

Containing,

The RUDIMENTS of PSALMODY,

In a familiar manner; together with

A COLLECTION of MUSIC.

(Most of which are entirely new.)

Composed by ASAHEL BENHAM.

Price 36*s.* per dozen—3/6 single.

Apply to JONATHAN ROBINSON.

Bennington, Dec. 1790. 29

THOSE persons who are indebted to the late partnership of TOWNER and MAYER, or to said MAYER alone, either by book or note, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSHUA HATHEWAY.

Dec. 20. 30